ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BRANCH OF THE

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,432 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885.
M. Surat	3142	530	C. R. Edwards	21st July.
L. Indus	3462	900	W. R. Breeze	28th "
— Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	4th Aug.
L. Rome	6013	1000	G. F. Cates	11th "
M. Malwa	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	18th "
L. Carthage	6013	1000	G. N. Hector	25th "
— Gwalior	2733	5 0	P. Harris	1st Sept.
L. Parramatta	4759	900	W. D. Anderson	8th "
M. Cathay	2983	500	T. Fairtlough	15th "
L. Pekin	3900	600	A. Symons	Friday. 25th Sept.
— Nizam	2726	500	W. J. Webber	2nd Oct.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
KHEDIVE	3899	600	M. de Horne	24th July.
VERONA	3116	600	A. C. Loggin	7th Aug.
TEHERAN	2088	400	W. J. Nantes	21st "
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	4th Sept.
BRINDISI	3342	500	L. Roevros	18th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 16, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 190, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MANILLA	4,500	800	1st Augt. 1885.
CHINA	5,000	850	1st Sept. "
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st Oct. "

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Success House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 6, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE,
VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885.
BRIENNICK	C. R. Verona	3,500	550	2nd Aug.
ELEKTRA	G. Mahorcich	4,100	600	2nd Sept.
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500	550	2nd Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500	550	29th July.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Success House, 56, Church-gate-street, Bombay, May 7, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs.	About 1885.
CLAN MURRAY	2,100	Worfolk	20th July.
" FORBES	2,500	J. A. Guard	30th "
" MACDONALD	2,700	W. Miller	10th Aug.
" MUNROE	2,300	R. H. Hetteley	20th "
" CAMERON	2,300	J. R. Hawley	31st "

These steamers do not carry passengers.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th June, 1885.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

THE s. s. "SELEMBRIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

All claims should be presented to the Captain of the steamer, by whom all such are payable before sailing of the steamer; otherwise they will not be entertained by him.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents inward for s.s. Selembria.
Bombay, 17th July, 1885.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 24th July, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on Monday, 27th July, at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail.) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd July, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th July, 1885. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES.

In Morocco, Russia, Crocodile-hide, Calf, &c.
Prices from Re. 1 to Rs. 10, cash.
Silver Mounted ditto.
Prices from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 cash.
Solid Silver Cigarette Cases.
Prices Rs. 36, Rs. 44, Rs. 50, and Rs. 68 cash.
Solid Silver Cigar Cases.
Prices Rs. 65, Rs. 75, and Rs. 80 cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LADIES' JEWELLERY CASES.

VERY Handsome Jewel Cases, in Rolled Diamond Russia Leather with Nickel Silver mounts. Patent Lock, &c., &c.
Prices Rs. 90, Rs. 80, Rs. 68 each.
Same as above in Morocco Leather.
Prices Rs. 40, Rs. 36, Rs. 27 each.

GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES AND SACHETS.

In Leather Rs. 16 and 12-8 per set.
In Silk and Plush Rs. 13, 10-8 and 15 per set.
Sachets only, beautifully scented, Rs. 12-8 each.

BIRTHDAY CARDS.

Very pretty hand painted ones, &c.
In Great Variety.
Prices from as. 4 to Rs. 4 each.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HAND OR CARRIAGE BAGS.

THE "STANDARD" BAG.

The most useful and prettiest HAND BAG yet made. Fitted with Scent Bottles, Tortoise-shell Instruments, Memo. Block, Ladies' Cards, etc. etc. Lined with Silk and Nickel Silver mounted. Different sizes. In Morocco and Russia Leather. Prices Rs. 18, Rs. 20, Rs. 22-8 and Rs. 25 each.

HAND OR CARRIAGE BAGS, without fitting, Nickel mount; assorted sizes.
In Morocco and Russia Leather, Plush, etc.
Prices Rs. 4-8, Rs. 5-4, Rs. 6, Rs. 6-12, Rs. 8., Rs 10-8, Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 16 each.

HAND OR CARRIAGE BAGS.
Fitted with Crocheting Instruments, &c.
In Morocco and Russia Leather.
Prices Rs. 7, Rs. 9-8 cash.

FOR BACHELORS "HOUSEWIVES."

Fitted complete with Sewing Instruments, Cottons, Pins, Buttons, Threads, &c., &c.
In leather to fold up. Prices Rs. 6, Rs. 7, Rs. 10 Rs. 14-8, and Rs. 18 each cash.

POCKET COMPANIONS

Consisting of Corkscrew, Screw Driver, Button Hook, Gimlet, &c., in small leather case. Price Rs. 5-4.

HOUSEHOLD COMPANIONS

Consisting of a set of Tools, Hammer, Gimlet, Screw Driver, Pincers, Nail Driver, &c., &c., in Canvas case. Price Rs. 12-8.
Ditto in Leather case. Price Rs. 13-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, of the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1879 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1879 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at the office and at the book-sellers.

CORK-DRAWING MADE EASY.
THE NEW POCKET
LEVER CORKSCREW
The most handy and easily used Cork-drawer ever invented, all nickel-plated,
Rs. 2-8, each.
PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE BHOWNUGGER COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Hummum Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of July, 1885, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts made up to 31st December, 1884.
2nd.—To elect Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
3rd.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.
5th.—To authorize the Directors to dispose of the Company's Mills and Presses at such price and in such manner as they may deem advisable.

By Order of the Board,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries.
Bombay, 1st July, 1885.

FINE MATURED SPIRITS.

"GLENLIVET" WHISKY

of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly fine aroma and flavour.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "HEART-LABELLED" BRANDY.

The delicate flavour and fine bouquet of this Fine OLD Cognac BRANDY, combined with its great age and purity, have long caused it to be a favourite with the public, and the rapidly increasing demand proves the estimation in which it is held.

Rs. 33 per dozen cash.

TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH" WHISKY.

This fine matured Spirit is guaranteed to be a blend made from pure Malt Spirit only distilled from the finest grain or malt, it is pure, mild and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and impurities.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "OLD TOM" GIN.

The attention of those who prefer Gin to any other spirit is drawn to this Cordial Old Tom, which has for years maintained its reputation as being the purest and best in the market.

Rs. 17 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECIALITIES IN LAWN-TENNIS.

Ayer's Cedar Champion Bats	Rs. 12-8 each.
Ayer's Cork Champion Bats	" 12-8 "
Ayer's Cedar Handle Bats	" 11-0 "
Jaques Champion Bats	" 10-0 "
Jaques Cork Handle Globe Bats	" 11-0 "
Jaques Polished Handle Globe Bats	" 10-0 "
Jaques Cedar Handle Globe Bats	" 8-0 "
Jaques Lawn-Tennis Nets	Rs. 5-0 to 8-0 "
Jaques Lawn-Tennis covered Balls Regulation Size	Rs. 8 per dozen.
Lawn-Tennis Sets complete in Dealwood Cases	from Rs. 22-0 to 30-0 each.
Lawn-Tennis Presses	" 5-0 to 10-0 "
Lawn-Tennis Shoes	" " 5-0 to 7-0 per pair

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
FORT, BOMBAY.

I HAVE been much pleased with the arrangements of the Great Western Hotel. A fairly good Hotel is badly wanted at Bombay; and I hope that the Great Western Hotel will be a success.
F. T. HEWSON.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawley-Boevey have stayed at the Great Western Hotel for about 10 days, and are very pleased with the accommodation provided. It is by far the best Hotel at which they have yet stayed in Bombay.
A. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, C. S.

I found everything very comfortable at this Hotel. Food, attendance, and management first-rate; charges moderate. I would strongly recommend it to visitors to Bombay. It is far better in every way than Hotels I have been to here of longer standing.
H. P. MULOCK, C. S.

I have stayed here for the last eight days, and have found everything very comfortable and satisfactory.
J. F. FLEET, C. S.

Mrs. C. E. Smith stayed at the Great Western Hotel from the 13th to the 16th of February with me, and we found the attendance, table supplies, comfort and cleanliness of the establishment excellent. We were also much pleased with the civility and attention shown by every one connected with the Hotel.
CHARLES E. SMITH, M. D.

I have stayed at the Great Western Hotel for six days, and have found it by far the most comfortable Hotel I have ever stayed in in Bombay. The rooms are very clean, and a very good Table is kept up. I have much pleasure in giving this testimony in favour of an Establishment which I consider well deserving of support.
R. H. QUILL, M. D., Surgeon, A. M. D.

The most comfortable, finest and cleanest Hotel I have stayed in at Bombay, and I have tried most.
A. C. TUTE, B. C. S.

The best and most comfortable Hotel I have been at in Bombay, and recommend it strongly to every one.
J. LEGGETT, Lieut-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps.

DUNNETT & CO.,
CIVIL & MILITARY BOOT-MAKERS.

WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Heavy) Rs. 22-8 Per Pair.
WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Medium) Rs. 20 Per Pair.
WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Light) Rs. 18 Per Pair.
WATERPROOF COMPOSITION for the above.
Regulation Boots of every description made to order.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Lace and Buttoned Boots and Shoes for walking, etc. Patent-Leather Dress-Boots, Pumps, Lawn-Tennis Shoes, etc., etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP PIANOS.

S. ROSE AND CO., BOMBAY.

S. ROSE and Co. beg to call attention to the following serviceable second-hand Pianofortes which they are selling at greatly reduced prices to make room for new instruments:—

BIJOU" COTTAGE, solid mahogany, compass. 5 octaves, entire iron frame	Rs. 25
WALNUT COTTAGE, entire iron frame, full compass, 7 octaves	" 350
BROADWOOD & SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves	" 350
BROADWOOD & SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves	" 400
WALNUT SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves	" 450
EBONIZED SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves	" 500
EBONIZED SQUARE by LIPP of STUTTGART, metal frame and brass corners, full compass, 7 octaves	" 500
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Ebonized Square, overstrung bass, full compass, 7 octaves all metal work, electro-plated	" 600
"SYMPATHETIC" by S. Rose & Co., of solid mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, overstrung bass, almost equal to new	" 750
STODART GRAND, Rosewood, compass, 6½ octaves	" 50
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6¾ octaves, metal bars, &c	" 300
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, brass bound corners, metal bars, &c	" 550
BROADWOOD & SON'S GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6¾ octaves, metal bars and wrest plank	" 600

Catalogues of Pianos and Harmoniums, American Organs, Music and sundries free to imports.

New Pianofortes by all the best makers, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,750.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

MONSOON CLOTHING.

WE are in receipt of our SEASON'S TAILORINGS, consisting of Cheviot, Bannockburn, and West of England Suitings, Navy Serges, &c., &c.

PRICE LIST.

LIGHT NAVY SERGE S. B. SAC AND TROUSERS	Rs. 30
MEDIUM " " " " "	40
HEAVY " " " " "	45
MEDIUM FANCY CHEVIOT " / " " BANNOCKBURN "	40
HEAVY " CHEVIOT " / " " BANNOCKBURN "	45

Catalogues, Patterns and instructions for Self-Measurement on application.

We allow 10 per cent. Discount for Nett Cash or per V. P. P. Post, Free Carriage and Packing.

ASQUITH & LORD,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.

STORES DEPARTMENT.

ALL Articles GUARANTEED FRESH from the Preservers, and we assert our Stock to be Equal, if not SUPERIOR, to that of any other House in Bombay or the whole of India.

OUR PRICES are for Goods from the best English, American, and Continental Firms, QUALITY has been the first consideration, whilst being large buyers we have obtained special terms from Preservers of which we give our Customers the full benefit, our rates for all articles, therefore will be found EXTREMELY MODERATE and in many cases below those of other Dealers.

Reference can be made to a great number of Officers, and other Messes.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,

PROVISION AND WINE MERCHANTS,
Proprietors of the celebrated Ferrintosh Whisky.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Dress Cloaks.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Millinery, Lace, Gloves.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Ball Dresses, Tea Gowns.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Trousseaux, Layettes.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Children's Dresses, Underlinen.

NOVELTIES IN EACH ITEM ABOVE JUST TO HAND.

BOMBAY POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS having claims against or being indebted to the Estate of the late Captain D. G. MACKENZIE, 2nd Regiment, Sind Horse, who died at Karachee on the 6th July, 1885, are requested to submit the same to the undersigned within one month from this date, after which no claims will be admitted.

M. M. CARPENDALE, Lieutenant-Colonel,
President Committee of Adjustment.
Jacobabad, Upper Sind, 10th July, 1885.

FOR ESTIMATES, SPECIFICATIONS and PLANS of all descriptions of Oil-mill Plant, whether for Bullock or Steam-power, and DESIGNS and ESTIMATES of Ordinary Buildings and Building Work, and all descriptions of Engineering Work—apply to

FREDK. A. O'BRIEN,
Mcl. and Genl. Draughtsman and Engineer.
17, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
19, Church-gate-street. Agents.

CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL, BOMBAY.

IS the breeziest and most delightfully situated house in Bombay, commanding a charming view of the sea and of Breach Candy, and the rooms are open to the cool, refreshing, and health-giving westerly breezes.

The proprietor begs to offer his thanks to the patrons for their kind patronage hitherto, and begs to inform them and the European gentry of Bombay and the mofussil that there are several suites of apartments both for families as well as bachelors at present vacant.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Should sufficient inducement offer, permanent residents will be carried to Fort and back free of charge.

Unsurpassed testimonials too numerous to detail.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS being indebted to, or having claims against, the estate of the late LIEUTENANT CHARLES HERBERT BRACKENBURY, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, who died at Kurrachee on the 13th July, 1885, are requested to communicate with the undersigned, within one month, after which no claims will be taken into consideration.

All claims to be submitted in duplicate.

C. O. NICHOLETTS, Captain,
5th Bo. Lt. Infy.,
President Committee of Adjustment.
Mhow, 16th July, 1885.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

ICE MACHINES.

WE beg to inform the public of this Presidency, that we have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for India for the world renown

KROPFF ICE AND COOLING MACHINES

and are fully prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for supplying them with

ONE TO TEN TONS PER DAY.

Machines, which we erect complete and deliver in working order.

To remove any possible doubt about the superiority of these machines over those of other makers, we have erected a 2½ tons Machine here, near Grant-road Rail-road Station, for the purpose of proving by absolute facts, to intending purchasers of Ice Machines, their superiority, economy and simplicity in working and the PURITY of the CRYSTAL ICE.

For information please apply to

MARTIN COHEN Co.
Sole Agents for India.
15, Forbes-street.

NOTICES.

TONITE.

THE only EXPLOSIVE which the guaranteed Railways are permitted to carry.—Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Bombay.

THE undersigned have stock of Messrs. MAPPIN WEBB'S celebrated TABLE ELECTRO-PLATE SPOONS, FORKS, &c., CUTLERY, which they are prepared to sell in small lots to suit customers from 5 to 10 per cent. under prices asked by retail houses selling the same class of goods.

Messrs. RICHARD LE MARE & Co.,
No. 7, Hummum-street.

JUST RECEIVED, a large consignment of following monsoon articles:—

Water-proof suits (black and White) generally used by the Railway Companies at Rs. 10 a suit. Water-proof sheet with warm lining for carriages and horses at Rs. 8 and 10. Coachman's broadcloth rain coat with turban cover at Rs. 6. Tweed coat and trouser at Rs. 10-12-14-16-25. Tweed over-coat at Rs. 15 and 20. Foot Ball Gunzi, socks and caps (any colour and size) Rs. 6 a set. Seal skin hats with flap from Rs. 6 to 10. Tweed hat at Rs. 2 and 2½. White Linen Table cloth 6/4 in. broad Re. 1 a yard. Ivory handle silk Umbrella Rs. 10. White water-proof cloth 60 in. broad Rs. 4 a yard. Railway Rug Rs. 12. These articles are sold on agent's account and risk.

ESSUJEE ADUMJEE,
Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS

IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,

REMOVED TO 9, FORBES-STREET, FORT.

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS, ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.

Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.

One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.

The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.

One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairbarn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.

One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4'.

Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s

PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.

HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.

ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. CLAN FORBES arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing-sheds.

After removal from the landing-sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th July, 1885.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and credits of SORABJEE NOWROJEE COLAH, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, deceased.

BACHOOBAI (widow of MERWANJEE RATANJEE MISTRY) the only sister of the deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 13th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and in the forty-ninth year of our Reign.

G. H. FARRAN, Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI, The 15th day of July, 1885.

Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJEE, Petitioners' Attorneys.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 31st August next, by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Aden, up to 11 a.m. and by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 11.30 a.m. (local time) for contract as specified for 1886-87, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Coal, Under Schedule No. 3.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

A. PHELPS, Colonel, Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 14th July, 1885.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in Bombay up to 11 a.m., (local time) of each of the undermentioned dates fixed against each for contracts as specified for the Calendar year 1886 when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Cattle and Sheep for Slaughter	Under Schedule No. 1	Tenders to be received on 20th August 1885		
Beef and Mutton	Do.	No. 2	do.	do.
Hired Draught Bullocks	Do.	No. 4	do.	do.
Hired tonnage and conveyance of coal	Do.	No. 5	do.	do.
Drawing, conveying and distributing water	Do.	No. 6	do.	do.
Hospital Clothing and Bedding	Do.	No. 7	do.	do. 26th Aug '85
Leather Articles	Do.	No. 8	do.	do.
Wooden Articles	Do.	No. 9	do.	do.
Bamboo and Rattan articles	Do.	No. 10	do.	do.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

A. PHELPS, Colonel, Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 14th July, 1885.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1885.

UNDER the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, of Section 2 of Act I. of 1881, and of Section 1. of Act III. of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite Tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent of Ten Lakhs of Rupees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to bearer in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on presentation of coupons which will be issued with the Debentures.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered to be paid on application. The balance on or before Tuesday, 11th August, 1885.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the date above named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to 2 o'clock p.m. on TUESDAY, 28th July, 1885, and they will thereafter be opened in presence of a Committee appointed by the Trustees for the purpose.

The Form of Tender is given below. Those who wish to use printed forms can obtain them by application to the Secretary Port Trust.

Under Clause 11 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures shall be a charge on the Trustees' revenue *prior* to the charge for interest payable to the Secretary of State for India in Council provided for by Section 34.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept any tender or tenders.

By order of the Trustees,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th July, 1885.

FORM OF TENDER.

I .....
hereby tender for Rupees.....
of Bombay PORT TRUST DEBENTURES, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees .....
Annas .....for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.
I enclose Rupees .....
and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance on or before Tuesday, 11th August, 1885.
I require, the amount in Rupees ..... Debentures of each.
(Signature) .....

JUST RECEIVED.
CHUBB'S DESPATCH BOXES.
JAPANNED TIN.

EACH fitted with Tray, Portfolio, Instrument-Pad, Note Paper, Envelopes, Patent Inkstand, Wax, &c.; and with space for Letters and Papers beneath the Tray, with Patent Detector Lock and two Keys.

No.	Outside Measure.		Rs.	a.
No. 1.	15 by 10 by 5 in.		41	4
,, 1.	Do. do.	with extra Tray	45	12
	Leather Travelling Cover for above		12	0
,, 2.	15 by 12 by 6 in.		45	0
,, 2.	,, ,,	with extra Tray	49	8
	Leather Travelling Cover for above		13	8
,, 3.	17 by 11 by 7 in.		48	12
,, 3.	,, ,,	with extra Tray	53	4
,, 3.	,, ,,	fitted with instruments	69	4
	Leather Travelling Cover for above		15	0

CHUBB'S CASH-BOXES.

No. 1	6 by 4 by 2½	inches	Rs.	13	8
,, 2	7½ by 4½ by 3	,,		15	0
,, 3	9 by 5½ by 3½	,,		17	4
,, 4	10 by 6 by 4	,,		19	8
,, 5	11 by 6½ by 4½	,,		21	0
,, 6	12 by 7 by 5	,,		22	8
,, 7	14 by 8 by 5	,,		24	12

CHUBB'S PAPER BOXES.

	Outside Measure.		With Pen-tray and Inkstand.	
No. 1—14 by 8 by 5 inches		Rs. 22 8	27	0
,, 2—15 by 9½ by 6	,,	,, 24 12	29	4
,, 3—17 by 11 by 7	,,	,, 27 0	31	8
,, 1—18 by 12½ by 8	,,	,, 30 0	34	8

CHUBB'S DEED BOXES.

No. 1—13 by 9 by 8 inches	Rs.	20	4
,, 2—14½ by 10 by 10	,,	22	8
,, 3—16 by 12 by 11	,,	26	4
,, 4—18 by 13 by 13	,,	30	0
,, 5—20 by 15 by 15	,,	34	8
,, 6—23 by 17 by 16	,,	40	8

CHUBB'S FLAT DEED BOXES.

No. 1—12 by 8 by 4 inches	Rs.	18	12
,, 2—14 by 10 by 5	,,	21	0

CHUBB'S NEW PATENT FIRE AND THIEF RESISTING SAFES.

No. 2, 1 ft. 10 in. high by 1 ft. 5 in. wide by 1 ft. 4 in. deep	Rs.	161 4
No. 7, 2 ft. high by 1 ft. 6 in. wide by 1 ft. 6 in. deep.		213 12

CHUBB'S PATENT PADLOCKS.

Inches.	Rs.	a.	Inches.	Rs.	a.
¾	7	12	2½	10	4
1	6	14	2¾	10	10
1¼	6	14	3	10	14
1½	7	8	3½	11	14
1¾	7	12	3¾	13	2
1¾	8	2	3¾	16	4
2	9	0	4	18	12
2½	9	10	The Queen's Padlock	4	10

CHUBB'S PATENT CUPBOARD LOCKS.

Inches.	Rs.	a.	Inches.	Rs.	a.
2	6	4	4 by 2	7	8
2½	6	8	4 by 2½	8	2
3	6	14	4 by 3	9	6
3½	6	14	4½ by 3	10	0

CHUBB'S PATENT DRAWER LOCKS.

1¼ in.	Rs.	6	4	2½ ,,	Rs. 6 14
1½ ,,		6	4	2¾ ,,	,, 6 14
2 ,,		6	8	3 ,,	,, 7 4
2½ in.		6	8	3½ by 3 in.	,, 8 12
				4 by 3 in.	Rs. 9 6

CHUBB'S PATENT BOX OR CHEST LOCKS.

Inches	Rs.	a.	Inches	Rs.	a.
1½, 1¾, or 2 inches each	6	14	3½	8	2
2¼ or 2½ ,,	7	4	4	9	0
3 ,,	7	12	4½	9	10

CHUBBS' PATENT PEDESTAL LOCKS.

2½ in.	Rs.	7	4
3 in.	,,	7	12
3½ in.	Rs.	8	2

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

THE FLOOD DAMAGE has been REPAIRED, and TRAINS are RUNNING as usual.

J. R. DUNBURY, Traffic Manager.

Bombay, July 20, 1885.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SINGER'S FAR FAMED SEWING-MACHINES are constructed on the most approved scientific principles, all parts being interchangeable. Valuable patent improvements and complete accessories. Price-lists post-free. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

WINCHES—Over 1,000 are now acknowledged by all to be the BEST LOOM-KEEPERS. They are especially made for the Indian climate, and are perfectly DUST-PROOF.—H. A. GEYER, & Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

ANDREW USHER AND Co.'s SPECIAL RESERVE WHISKY, Rs. 21 per case. A shipment just received.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

BRACKETS, BRACKETS, BRACKETS.—A small lot now left. Prices wonderfully cheap. From annas eight each. Table Mats in great variety.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED, a young European CLERK must write a good hand. Apply stating salary to Z., care of this paper.

MORDAN'S PENS AND PENCIL CASES of great variety from Rs. 4 to Rs. 20.—STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

FOR SALE, a grey CABULEE GELDING, 13-3, sound, strong and up to weight, aged. Quiet to ride and drive. Rs. 250. Apply to W. G. BETHAM, Nasik.

TO OFFICERS.—Russian language taught by an English speaking Russian.—Address G. W. WARCHAVSKY, 38, Meadow-street, Fort.

FOR SALE, BROUGHAM in good order, suitable for single horse. Price, Rs. 525. Open to reasonable offer.—Apply to X. Y. Z., *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, for the 1st of next month, a BUNGALOW, in Byculla, Mazagon, or Parell, with large premises, suitable for an industrial purpose.—Apply W. C., *Bombay Gazette*.

THE daughter of an officer experienced in tuition and residing in one of the healthiest parts of England wishes to undertake the training of a limited number of children. References given and required.—Address W. G., care of Mr. F. Algar, 11, Clements Lane, London, E. C.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Cheap and Comfortable Accommodation for the MONSOON.

CUTLERY AND PLATED WARE.—A choice collection just received. JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

PEARSE'S Ices and Iced Puddings. PEARSE'S fresh-made Jellies are said to be perfection.

PILSENER and GERMAN PALE ALE. Rs. 5 per doz. bots; Rs. 3-8, half bottles.—CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

DOLMANS, CHILDREN'S ROBES, etc.—Mrs. COULSON, Milliner and Dress-maker, Carnac-road, near Crawford Market.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, Druggists and Members of the British Pharmaceutical Conference of London, 25, Meadow-street, Bombay.

MRS. COULTER, Midwife and Ladies' Nurse, excellent testimonials on application. Twenty-two years' experience. Marine Lines, Bombay.

"GERMAN BEER" from the Frankfort Brewery Company.—Quarts, Rs. 5 per doz.; Pints, Rs. 3-8 cash—BODGER, WARBURTON and Co

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—Just arrived, Gibbs' guaranteed quality, in casks of 400 lbs. gross.—Richardson and Cruddas, Sole Agents, Bombay Metal Mart.

CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL.—The best in Bombay. Arrangement to carry permanent residents Free of charge to Fort and back. Please see another column.

COME ONE, COME ALL—Try our Waterproof Suits at Rs. 6 to 12 Net Cash.—G. ALACK & Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors and General Contractors.

FOR SALE 150° and 125° Fire-test KEROSINE OIL of Arnold Hines Co. Brands. Apply to Tharia Topan or Godown-keeper at Mazagon.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

WATCH-MAKERS' TOOLS and MATERIALS of various descriptions at lowest whole sale and retail prices.—KANAY & Co., 9, Meadow-street.

BILLS of LADING Forms as approved by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Rs. 1-8 per 100.

FOR SALE, A NEW BEST QUILTED LADY'S SADDLE by Davis, patent safety stirrup. A bargain Rs. 95. To be seen at DUNNETT & Co.

ROEDERER CHAMPAGNE in first-rate condition. Birkett's selection, as originally supplied to the Bombay Clubs.—Importers, PHIPSON AND CO.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE MONSOON! THE MONSOON!—Waterproofs, Waterproofs, Waterproofs. Our new stock, just arrived, Cheap rates.—JOHN MAHOMED, 16, Meadow-street.

FOR SALE OR HIRE.—Pumps of all descriptions for steam or hand power. Lorries and Crab Winches for weights up to 20 tons.—Machine Exchange Company 27, Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

WANTED, an appointment in a native State by a Parsee Medical Graduate, L. R. C. S., of Edinburgh, and L. R. C. P. of London. Has 7 years experience in a Native State. Apply A. B., care of this office.

WANTED AT ONCE, A EUROPEAN STEWARD for the Bombay Club; with previous experience in a Club or Regimental Mess preferred. Salary Rs. 30 per measem with free board and quarters. Apply to the Honorary Secretary.

RHINE WINE FOR SALE, consisting of Niersteiner at Rs. 15 per dozen. Hochheimer at Rs. 18 per dozen. Rauenthaler at Rs. 30 per dozen. Also Brauerei Paulanhi Beer at Rs. 3-4 bottle and Rs. 3-4 per dozen pint and Angostura Bitters by Ch. A. Siegert at Rs. 18 per dozen pint. Apply to the United Merchants Company, Limited.

SHIP BISCUITS, Cabin Biscuits, Superfine Flour, Crew Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Beef, Pork, and other Provisions.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

O. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.,
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 5 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 11. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attentions. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the years single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forge in under the management of a thoroughly practical English farrier and every class of shoeing done.

MAP OF CHINA AND SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.

Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.

COLOURED.

Price, Re. 1; postage, one anna.

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Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL 63,200,000
RESERVE FUND 4800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.

Rampart Row, Bo

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of Interest:—

5 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.

The Bank's terms for Deposits for a shorter period can be ascertained on application at the office.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS, FREE OF DUTY, available for use of Ships proceeding to Foreign Ports.
Rates "In Bond" furnished by
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
Wine Merchants.

PRICE LIST OF WINES, &c.

CHAMPAGNE.	Per doz. qts. Rs.	a.	Per doz. pints. Rs.	a.
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	54	0	29	0
Jules Mumm's	40	0	22	0
Carte Blanche, Extra	45	0	25	0
STILL HOCKS.				
Laubenheimer	15	0	9	0
Deidesheimer	16	0	9	0
Geisenheimer	17	0	10	0
Leibfraumilch	21	0	11	8
Steinwein	21	0	..	
Hochheimer Berg	24	0	13	0
Rudesheimer	27	0	14	8
Marcobrunner	30	0	16	0
Queen Victoria Berg	34	0	..	
SHERRY.				
Amontillado, old and of excellent flavor	30	0	..	
Madeira, superior	28	0	..	
Dinner Sherry	24	0	..	
Extra Quality	15	0	..	
CLARET.				
Petit Medoc	9	0	5	0
Medoc Superior	9	8	5	8
St. Julien	10	0	6	0
St. Estephe	12	0	7	0
St. Emmilion	12	8	7	8
Chateau de France	13	0	7	8
ARGAUX	15	0	8	8
Haut Canon	16	0	9	0
Mutton Rothschild	17	0	9	8
Chateau Leoville	20	0	11	0
Chateau Lafitte	23	0	12	8
Chateau La Rose	26	0	14	0
Chateau Margaux	28	0	16	0
SPARKLING BURGUNDY.				
Rich and Red (Ordinary)	44	0	25	0
Do. (Superior)	50	0	..	
STILL BURGUNDY				
Volnay	21	0	..	
Chambertin	27	0	..	
BEER AND STOUT.				
Bass's Beer bottled by Stone	5	12	3	12
McEwan's Beer	4	8	3	8
Bass's Beer, bottled by Barton & Co.	4	12	3	9
Vienna Beer	6	4	4	2
Kaiser Beer	5	12	3	12
Guinness's Stout, bottled by Burke	5	12	3	12
Romford Bitter Beer	6	0	4	8
India Pale Ale	5	8	3	8
Pilsener Export Beer	6	0	4	4
German Double Stout	..		5	4
Bavarian Beer	6	0	4	0
GIN, HOLLANDS AND RUM.				
London Gin (Booth's Old Tom)	17	0	..	
Swaine & Boord's Old Tom	16	0	..	
Geneva Gin, per case of 15 flasks	26	0	..	
Finest Old Jamaica Rum	21	0	..	
BRANDIES.				
Exshaw's No. 1	37	0	..	
Do. No. 2	23	0	..	
Hennessy's *	30	0	..	
Do. **	32	0	..	
Do. ***	36	0	..	
Barton's * (Peg Brandy)	22	0	..	
Do. ** (Full flavoured)	26	0	..	
Do. *** (Invalids' Brandy)	30	0	..	
Charles Lervoire's very old***	34	0	..	
Fromy & Rogers, very old***	34	0	..	
WHISKY.				
Bann Whiskey (Irish)	21	0	..	
Old Scotch (Andrew Usher's)	21	0	..	
Old Vatted Glenlivet (Andrew Usher's)	22	0	..	
Fine old Scotch (Watson & Co.'s)	18	0	..	
Lochdhu (very old)	22	0	..	
Shamrock (very old)	22	0	..	
Broadalbane, Highland	22	0	..	
PORTS.				
Barton's Best Invalid	24	0	..	
Oporto	18	0	..	
Port, usual quality	15	0	..	
LIQUEURS AND SUNDRIES.				
Kummel, Finest	Per bottle	3	0	..
Benedictine	,,	3	0	..
Chartreuse, Yellow	,,	5	0	..
Do. Green	,,	6	0	..
Creme de Noyeau	,,	2	8	1 8
Maraschino de Zara	,,	3	0	1 12
Curacao	,,	..		1 12
Kramer Magen Bitters	,,	1	8	..
Dr. Seigert's Angostura Bitters	Per doz.	22	0	..
Vermouth	,,	15	0	..
Ginger Wine (Crabbie's)	,,	15	0	..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

BARTON AND COMPANY, Limited,
Church Gate-street, Bombay, and
East Street, Poona.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

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THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

THE following is a complete list of the new Administration, the only position which had not, when the mail left, been definitely decided upon being that of the Judge Advocate-General. Mr. Marriott, Q. C., has since accepted the post.

Marquess of Salisbury, Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.
Earl of Iddesleigh, First Lord of the Treasury.
Lord Halsbury, Lord High Chancellor.
Earl of Carnarvon, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.
Viscount Cranbrook, Lord President of the Council.
Earl of Harrowby, Lord Privy Seal.
Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the House of Commons.
Right Hon. Sir R A Cross, Secretary of State for the Home Department.
Right Hon. Colonel F. Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Right Hon. W. H. Smith, Secretary of State for War.
Lord Randolph Churchill, Secretary for India.
Right Hon. E. Gibson, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.
Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty.
Right Hon. E. Stanhope, Vice-President of the Council.
Duke of Richmond and Gordon, President of the Board of Trade.
Lord John Manners, Postmaster-General.

The above form the Cabinet.

The first Cabinet Council of the new Ministry was held on June 26, in Downing Street, all its members being present except the Vice-President of the Council. The assumption of office by the new Administration was also formally marked by Lord Salisbury's reception at the Foreign Office of the Ambassadors and Ministers accredited to this country.

Right Hon A J Balfour, President of the Local Government Board.
Right Hon H Chaplin, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, Lord Steward.
Earl of Lathom, Lord Chamberlain.
Viscount Folkstone, Treasurer of the Household.
Lord A Hill, Comptroller of the Household.
Viscount Lewisham, Vice-Chamberlain.
Viscount Barrington, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.
Earl of Bradford, Master of the Horse.
The Marquess of Waterford, Master of the Buckhounds.
The Earl of Kintore and the Earl of Hopetoun, Lords in Waiting.
Right Hon D Plunket, First Commissioner of Works.
Right Hon Sir W. Hart-Dyke, Chief Secretary for Ireland.
Mr R E Webster, Q C, Attorney-General.
Mr J E Gorst, Q C Solicitor-General.
Colonel Walrond, Hon S Herbert, and Mr C Dalrymple, Lords of the Treasury.
Mr J H A Macdonald, Lord Advocate.
Mr J P B Robertson, Solicitor-General for Scotland.
Mr J Ferns-Douglas, Political Secretary to the Treasury.
Sir H Holland, Financial Secretary to the Treasury.
Mr. Holmes, Q. C., Attorney-General for Ireland.
Mr. Moulton, Q. C., Solicitor-General for Ireland.
Mr. C. Stuart-Wortley, Under-Secretary for Home Department.
Right-Hon. R. Bourke, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.
Earl of Dunraven, Under-Secretary for the Colonies.
Lord Harris, Under-Secretary for India.
Viscount Bury, Under-Secretary for War.
Sir Walter Barttelot, Surveyor-General of the Ordnance.
Hon H S Northcote, Financial Secretary, War Department.
Mr E. Ashmead-Bartlett, Civil Lord of the Admiralty.
Vice-Admiral Hood; Vice-Admiral Sir A. Hoskins; Captain Codrington, Naval Lords of the Admiralty.
Mr. C. T. Ritchie, Secretary to the Admiralty.
Earl Beauchamp, Paymaster-General.
Baron H. de Worms, Secretary to the Board of Trade.
Earl-Brownlow, Secretary to the Local Government Board.
Judge Advocate-General.
Duchess of Buccleuch, Mistress of the Robes.

MR. GLADSTONE AND MIDLOTHIAN.

LORD ROSEBERY presided at the annual meeting of the Midlothian Liberal Association, held in Edinburgh. Mr. Cowan read the following letter from Mr. Gladstone :—

1, Richmond-terrace, Whitehall, June 27, 1885.—My dear Mr. Cowan,—I beg you to convey to the County Association at its annual meeting on Monday, my hearty congratulations and best wishes. I rejoice that you meet under the presidency of my friend and late colleague Lord Rosebery, who is yet to play, if his life be spared, an important part in the future politics of the United Kingdom. The battle of the franchise, which formed the subject of our chief anxiety when I met my constituents last autumn, has been won, and the Government which had the honour to fight it for the nation has, by necessary consequence of a vote of the House of Commons, been removed from office. Although it has thus happened that a vote of the representative Chamber has put an end to the late Cabinet, I must take this early opportunity of placing upon record my deep and grateful sense of the fidelity of the Liberal majority of 1880 to its trust. It has had to act under difficulties almost without example, and I can no more forget than I can repay its confidence and kindness. The time has not arrived for me to enter upon politics at large, either in the way of defence or criticism. Whatever we may think of the conduct of the late Opposition, it has become the Queen's Government, and the interests of the Empire are principally in its hands. I now look to its future, and not its past. My duty is to support and assist it, as far as I have the power, in doing right, and not to anticipate that it will do wrong. You may rely upon it that the Liberal party numbers in its rank an abundance of men qualified by knowledge, ability, and vigour of age to exercise the necessary vigilance. I have never anticipated, in or since 1880 that I should solicit at your hands when the existing Parliament had drawn its words a renewal of the commission that Midlothian generously gave me; much less, I need hardly add, have I thought of asking the like honour elsewhere. But I am not at this moment released from the duties of the party which has trusted me, and the first of these duties is to use my strongest and most sedulous efforts to prevent anything that can mar the unity and efficiency of the great Liberal host which, under Providence, has chiefly and almost wholly made our history for the last half-century. In these sentiments I am quite sure I shall have your approval and co-operation, and that of the association, and I remain, sincerely yours, W. E. GLADSTONE.

THE WOODSTOCK ELECTION CONTEST.

THE contest was remarkable as the only case in which opposition was offered to the re-election of a member of the new Ministry. It was evidently fought with great spirit, although the new Secretary of State for India was overwhelmed with work appertaining to his office, and found it absolutely impossible to leave London, while Mr. Randolph Churchill and Lady Curzon actively engaged in the canvass on his behalf, and this also stimulated the Liberal Committee to obtain assistance from the fair sex. Miss Mary King, niece of Sir Sydney Waterlow, and Miss Annie Adams, of Plymouth, both graduates from Girton, going to Woodstock to take part in canvassing. The excuse for Mr. Corrie Grant's candidature was that it was the duty of the Liberal party to take the first opportunity of testifying their deep resentment at "Lord Randolph Churchill's persistent and ungentlemanly conduct to our leader," and Mr. Grant accused Lord Randolph Churchill of "presistently reviling and maligning" the late Prime Minister, and constituted himself the champion to defend Mr. Gladstone's character.

Lord Randolph Churchill, on learning of Mr. Grant's opposition, issued a supplementary address in which he said :—"I do not at all complain of this action on the part of the Liberal party; on the contrary, I might be inclined to regard it as a compliment and honour to myself, inasmuch as I am the only member of the Government whose re election it is considered necessary by the Liberal party to interfere with. Of Mr. Corrie Grant I know nothing further than that his title to any public confidence reposes almost entirely on a formal accusation which he made some time ago in public against the ancient Corporation of the City of London, to the effect that 'every Lord Mayor of London was a confirmed drunkard.' I admit, however, that when challenged to make good his assertion he promptly followed the example so often set him by the illustrious chief of the Liberal party and publicly and fully apologized. I trust that if he takes you into his confidence as regards his views on the City of London Corporation he may be more fortunate in his assertions than he has hitherto been, and I venture to express a hope that you may receive with a certain amount of caution any assertions upon other subjects or concerning other persons which he may consider himself at liberty to make. My object in writing to you this further address is, so far as I can, to express to you my great concern and regret that it is impossible for me at this rather anxious time to visit your widely-extended constituency and personally support my claims. I recognize the great disadvantage accruing to me on this account, but I place the interests of the public service far above any personal interest of my own, and I would far rather that the latter than the former should suffer damage. Having never held office before, it is absolutely incumbent on me to give to the acquisition of information as to the nature and extent of my duties double the time and application which might be necessary for other persons more fortunately situated. You are, moreover, aware that recently the interests of India with regard to her frontier security have been specially complicated and critically affected. Nor has this state of things altogether passed away. Under these circumstances, it is impossible for me at this moment to leave London and go among you as has been on former occasions my practice and my pleasure. But I console myself with the recollection that I am no stranger to any of you, that for nearly 12 years my public life has been before you, that on no occasion have I had any reason to imagine that I had forfeited your confidence or gone against your general political sentiments. Whatever may be, in your opinion, the position I now occupy, that position you have made, it is mainly your work, and that position I am perfectly certain no stranger or carpet-bagger, or any hirelings from the Birmingham caucus will persuade you to damage or destroy. I believe firmly that you will without difficulty appreciate my reasons for my inability to go to you, and that, as on many former occasions, so now you will emphatically record your faith in the Tory party and your support of those Imperial and Constitutional principles by which in foreign and home affairs Her Majesty's Government will be guided.

The *Times* expressed the following opinion on the contest :—At such a time as the present there is absolutely no justification for such a contest as is now being forced upon Lord Randolph Churchill. There is no question whatever of taking the sense of the country upon any political principle or issue, and if there were, appeal would have to be made to some other court than a single small and condemned borough. Regarded as an advertisement Mr. Grant's candidature perhaps becomes intelligible, and we can only trust that it will be thoroughly effectual. All sensible men will agree with the 'Common-sense Liberal', who addresses us in regarding with disgust so unblushing an attempt to turn a political accident to the paltriest uses of self-seeking; and we cherish the hope that men of sense and good feeling will predominate in the new constituencies as well as in Woodstock. Lord Randolph Churchill has no doubt said many things in his haste which, judiciously torn from their context of speech and circumstance, lend themselves to the purposes of detraction. But when we are ostentatiously asked to put aside all political considerations and to displace Lord Randolph Churchill in favour of Mr. Corrie Grant on merely personal grounds, we cannot help wondering how the flowers of that gentleman's rhetoric, culled by a hostile hand, would compare with the bits of invective he quotes. The new Indian Secretary may be open to criticism, but an indictment so conducted and for such ends is really too indicrous. He is charged with most delicate and important duties, he has recently qualified himself to undertake them by a serious study of Indian affairs on the spot, his appointment, as our columns show to-day, is received in India with satisfaction and hope, and, on general grounds, he stands in every respect in a totally different category from his self-constituted assailant."

MR. BRIGHT ON THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

M. PASSY, a well-known French economist and free trader, has received the following letter from Mr. Bright :—My dear M. Passy,—I duly received your too amiable letter of the 3rd April and your speeches in the Chamber against the augmented duties on corn. That those speeches failed to convince the Chamber can only be attributed to the too general ignorance of your countrymen of the matter in question. There have been some attempts with us to revive protection under the name of Fair Trade, but they have miserably broken down. If the European nations would accept commercial liberty, that is moderate customs duties, if not the suppression of customs altogether, Europe might rapidly tend to an era of perpetual peace. As things stand nations find their resources swallowed up by the insatiable exigencies of the militarism in which they live. You are adding every year to your enormous debt, and we are adding to our War Budget. Our mistakes have brought us into all sorts of difficulties in Egypt. You are in a similar situation in Madagascar and Tonquin. The interests of peoples are sacrificed to the most miserable and culpable fantasies of foreign politics, and unhappily neither your fellow-citizens nor mine are able to understand the folly of this policy. Both France and England possess a wide suffrage and democratic institutions, but on any question of pretty nearly what it was formerly, and the real interests of the masses are trodden under foot in deference to false notions of glory and national honour. I cannot help thinking that Europe is marching towards some great catastrophe. The crushing weight of her military system cannot be indefinitely supported with patience, and the populations, driven to despair, may very possibly before long sweep away the personages who occupy thrones and the pretended statesmen who govern in their names. Your nation has not lost all moral sense, and I cling to this consideration not to be discouraged. When moral sense is wanting I see nothing for a people but darkness and peril. I hope your country and mine may not only remain at peace, but be real friends. I am afraid the Paris and London journals too often stir up bad passions; but since 1860, the date of our dear friend Cobden's Treaty, reciprocal jealousies and fears have in a great measure given way to better sentiments.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR AND THE CITY.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR OF WALES was on Monday, June 29, admitted to the freedom of the City of London. The ceremony took place at the Guildhall in the presence of a large and distinguished assembly. A Court of Common Council was held for the purpose in the library, which was adorned for the occasion with the choicest greenhouse flowers and plants, and was crowded with visitors, among whom ladies in gay summer costume predominated. The Prince of Victor, with whom came the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Louis of Wales, and Prince George of Wales, was received at the entrance to Guildhall at a quarter to 1 o'clock by the Lord Mayor and a Reception Committee, and the entry to the library was made in imposing State procession, headed by the City trumpeters and office-bearers of the Corporation. When the flourish of trumpets had fairly announced the Royal visitors, the band of the London Rifle Brigade, stationed in one of the library galleries, struck up the National Anthem, and their Royal Highnesses walked up to the dais amid loud cheers. The Lord Mayor, by virtue of his office, took his place on the gorgeous chair of State, and the business of the day was forthwith commenced. On a table in front of the Lord Mayor was conspicuously placed the gold casket containing the document conferring the freedom of the City on the young Prince. It is of Renaissance design, supplied by Mr. J. W. Benson, of Ludgate-hill and Old Bond-street, bearing a portrait of the Prince himself, as well as likenesses of the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales. The members of the Corporation were ranged behind tables running down the library lengthwise on opposite sides, like the benches of the House of Commons. On these tables were strewn sweet herbs, after a custom which has survived from days when such precautions were taken with the view of warding off plague. The reading by the Town Clerk of the resolution of the Court "for presenting the address of English affection to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales on the happy occasion of the coming of age of his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales, K.G.," was hailed with loud cheers, which were repeated when the Prince of Wales made his acknowledgment in the following terms : "The Princess of Wales and my son join with me in thanking you very sincerely for your address of congratulation on this most interesting occasion, when by the attainment of his majority my son enters into the enjoyment of those high privileges to which he is by birth entitled, and the important responsibilities which are related to them, which he values more highly than those of the freedom of our great and ancient metropolis. We devoutly pray with you that it may please the Almighty to direct him in his walk through life, and to keep him in his merciful care and protection." The Town Clerk next read the resolution of the Court, "for presenting compliments of congratulation to his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales, K. G., on the occasion of his coming of age, and respectfully requesting his Royal Highness to take upon himself the freedom of this city, to which he is entitled by patrimony." In compliance with the request Prince Albert Victor read and subscribed the usual declaration amid cheers, and was then addressed by the City Chamberlain, who tendered to his Royal Highness the right hand of fellowship as a citizen of London, and presented to him the copy of his freedom enclosed in the casket. Prince Albert Victor, having shaken hands with the Chamberlain and received the casket amid cheers, replied : On taking up the freedom of the City of London, to which, as you observe, I am by patrimony entitled, it would be unnatural if I failed to be conscious of feelings of very especial pride and pleasure, for it must always be a subject of legitimate pride to any freeman who presents himself before the Chamberlain of London to claim this privilege when he is able to dwell in memory on the worthy deeds and character of his immediate ancestors, and what you have just stated regarding my father, the Prince of Wales, and my revered grandfather, the late Prince Consort, cannot but stir within me the liveliest desire to emulate their bright examples in all that may conduce to the welfare of our common country. Though it is not without a we that I follow your bidding and look forward on the future, yet I think that we may contemplate the chapters of our history that still remain to be written full of a well-grounded hope as we stand within the walls of the Guildhall of the City of London, on the very hearth of that Municipal life and freedom of which I have seen so many vigorous offshoots and worthy descendants in other lands occupied by British subjects beyond the seas. (Cheers.) With them, as with us, municipal institutions and civic organisations are the foundations of that personal and political liberty and local self-government which to members of our race are as natural and necessary as the air we breathe. Having, then, seen somewhat of the health and growth and development of that germ which our fathers first planted in the soil on which we stand to-day, it is with no ordinary feelings that here in this City of London, the nerve centre as it were of our trade and national life, whose intricate network is woven over the surface of the globe, I am about to receive from and extend to the Lord Mayor the right hand of fellowship as a citizen of this great metropolis." The party then proceeded into the Guildhall, where luncheon was served for a large number of guests.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr C Macaulay, B C S	Capt L M Bolleau, B S C
Mr T D Jameson, B Police	Surg J M Fleming, M D, B
Mr C P Landon, Telegraph Dep	Surg J L Corbett, B
Mr J Bradshaw, M A, LL D, Educational Dep	Mr A W Seabrook, Bo U C S
Mr T D Little, P W Dep	Lt-Col J Withers, Bo S C
	Surg-Maj A Barry, M D, Bo

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr J Eliot, P W Dep, 11 mo	Major F M Onslow, M Cav,
Mr J H M Cox, Revenue Dep, 6 weeks	6 mo
Surg-Maj K McLeod, M D, B, 12 days	Mr E H McDowell, Bo U S, 3 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr H S Boys, B C S	Mr G C Whitworth, Bo C S
Mr W H Cole, P W Dep	Mr C E Crawley, Financial Dep
Mr H Corkery, Survey Dep	
Mr W P Austin, M C S	

RUSSIAN WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

THE Teheran correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs on June 30 :—

Letter have been received here from Askabad, Herat, and Persian and Russian Sarakhs. From Askabad it is announced that more than a thousand labourers, mostly Persian subjects, have been sent to Bami to work on the Transcaspian Railway. Russian warlike preparations continue, and bazaar rumours represent war as probable after the completion of the railway to Merv. The Russians are building a bridge over the Murghab river. News from Persian Sarakhs states that the Persian Government has sent an engineer to that place, and has made a grant for repairing and strengthening the fortifications, and building barracks. There were 800 Russian infantry at Russian Sarakhs at the beginning of this month. It is announced that telegraph offices have been opened at Karibent, Rukhabad, and Merv.

The Russian Artillery Department has lately given an order to Krupp for 2,000 armour-piercing 11-inch shells, at a cost of 400,080 roubles. This will probably be the last order, as both the War Office and the Admiralty have determined, with the view of perfecting the Russian manufactures, to assign considerable sums to be expended on the journeys of artillery officers to foreign arsenals to learn the proper temper for projectiles and the just component proportions of the steel.

Another addition has been made to the Russian Baltic fleet by the launch in the Neva of a new ironbelted corvette, the Rinda. Immediately afterwards the keel of the ironclad Alexander II. was laid in the new Admiralty yard close by, both ceremonies being performed in the presence of several members of the imperial family and the highest naval authorities. The *Novosti*, in an article on the increase of the fleet, strongly urges the building of special vessels for service in Eastern waters, to be stationed permanently at Vladivostock, instead of Cronstadt. A few days ago another fast-going torpedo-boat was launched by Mr. Casey, of the Baltic Works.

The Russian Government (the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* learns) has been making secret inquiries in Teheran as to whether the Shah would be inclined to permit a Russian company to build a railway from Tiflis to Teheran. Russia wants the line to run through Baku and Resht, skirting the shores of the Caspian; but the Persian Government wishes, for important strategical reasons, to have the railway laid down direct inland from Teheran to Tiflis. A direct line, in case the Russians use it to convey an army to Persia, would be of the greatest service; while a Caspian coast line could be protected by Russian gun-boats.

General Annenkoff, the Russian officer who is charged with the supervision of the railway now being constructed in Central Asia, has finished his inspection of the route for the whole line, and is expected at St. Petersburg in a fortnight for the purpose of submitting his plans for definitive sanction.

THE DEFENCES OF HERAT.

THE following is from a private letter written at Herat, on the 11th May, by Major Holdich, R.E., when he visited that city, accompanied by Colonel Stewart and Captain Peacocke, R.E. :—"The Herat defences are by no means to be despised, even as they stand, and I hope ere long they will be really formidable. We were received with a welcome which was almost enthusiastic. The Kabulli soldiery especially expressed their pleasure at having British officers on their side. Many of the men recognised me as having been in Kabul, and some fell out to salaam and make themselves civil. The Mullahs, too, are undoubtedly on our side, and said it was a happy omen for Herat that British officers had entered it; yet when we started we hardly expected to be allowed to approach the city even. It is a mistake to suppose that Herat is a ruined city. There is a great dilapidation of the walls and defences in places, but on the whole they are certainly no worse than they were when Sanders reported on them 40 years ago. The city itself, Colonel Stewart says, is in better repair than any Persian city he has seen, except Mesched. We rode through miles of houses lined with gardens at intervals of every few hundred yards. These were not placed there for our security. They are always on duty. The Governor entertained us most royally, and the Commander-in-Chief interested himself vastly in our proceedings. Nothing was kept back or hidden from us—we know all about it now, and the success of our visit is very satisfactory."

A canon foundry has been established at Herat for the founding of heavy guns.

THE FATE OF OLIVIER PAIN.

OLIVIER PAIN is reported to have died of fever, but M. Rochefort alleges in the *Intransigeant* that he has been assassinated. One of M. Rochefort's friends, who has arrived in Paris from Egypt, says that Olivier Pain had been seen at Debbeh on his way back to Europe. On hearing that a price had been put on his head he concealed himself there and lay hidden. It was intimated that this notice had been sent into all the country through which he had to travel to the effect that no reward would be given. He then proceeded on his journey, but was, according to this individual who succeeded in convincing him that Pain has been made away with; but, hearing that the English authorities have asked Lord Wolseley to obtain full particulars, he graciously remarks.

This is almost as if Marchandon had been instructed to institute an inquiry into the melancholy death of Madame Cornet. After all, we are ourselves holding an investigation into the affair. Since the British Army is so affected at the account given by one of our friends, we think that it must first of all have been affected at the infamy of its leader when he set a price on Olivier Pain's head. This fact cannot be denied, for Gladstone himself declared in Parliament that a counter-order had been given. If there was a counter-order, there was an order, of which the murder was the natural result. As for the French Government, if it has a shadow of dignity, it will itself preside over the inquiry that has been promised.

A Reuter's telegram from Paris on July 1 announces the "Syndicate of the Professional Association of French Journalists" publishes an announcement that it has resolved to institute proceedings before the English courts against Colonel Smith and Lord Wolseley for having put a price on the head of Olivier Pain.

INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.

THE third annual general meeting of the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway Company (Limited) has been held at the City Terminus Hotel. Major-General J.S. Trevor, R.E., presided, and in moving the adoption of the report stated that they were not able to announce the payment of a dividend, not from want of funds, but from the fact that the accounts did not close until that afternoon. The last section of the line had been opened and elapsed at the end of 1884, and they now depended on the earnings and the subsidy from the Government. The Government had no claim on the company's earnings until they exceeded the 5 per cent. to be paid to the shareholders, when they were entitled to half the surplus profits, to repay them for the guaranteed interest. The question of declaring an interim dividend had been considered by the directors, and they had come to the conclusion that, this would only lead to confusion. Their chief engineer, upon the intimation of the first five months' working, considered that the shareholders would receive a dividend for the first half year of 2 per cent., but the directors did not wish to be bound by this. Having spoken hopefully of the prospects of an increased traffic, he stated that the line could not be completed without the expenditure of a further amount of £100,000 and £10,000. They did not, however, propose to make a call until the expiration of the current year. He trusted that that would be the last time they would meet without declaring a dividend. Mr. G. W. Allen seconded the motion, which was adopted.

The fourth annual report of the directors of the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway Company (Limited) states that the works connected with both the harbour and the railway have progressed satisfactorily. The estimates for the further amount of capital required for the completion and equipment of the line have been approved by the Portuguese Government, and the sanction to the guarantee of 6 per cent. which, as provided for in the contract with the company, is to be ratified by the Cortes, has been formally applied for. Meanwhile the directors propose to submit a resolution to the shareholders enabling them to raise the necessary capital.

The thirtieth annual meeting of the Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Raiway Company was held at the Cannon-street Hotel; Sir W. P. Andrew being the chairman, presiding. The report for the half-year ended December 1, 1884, stated that the net revenue had fallen short of the guarantee by £33,926, and also contained the following passages : "Notwithstanding the all but unanimous support given to the directors at the special general meeting which was held on the 1st of June, 1885, for the purpose of approving a bill to vest the undertakings of the company in the Secretary of State for India, and to provide for the distribution to the proprietors of the annuity payable by the Government, and to make the same transferable at the Bank of England, and to appoint that Bank agent for the purpose, and to manage the sinking fund, a small section of the proprietors have continued their opposition to the bill. Owing to this action on their part, and the probable short duration of the present Parliamentary session, the directors, upon learning that the Secretary of State for India would be prepared to make the first payment on account of the annuity on the 1st July, 1886, have determined to drop the bill and to make early application for a fresh one in the next session of Parliament. The solicitors to the company assure them that this can be obtained in ample time for the Bank of England or such other agency as may be appointed to prepare and distribute the annuities which will be due at the ordinary time for the payment of dividends." The chairman said the company had every reason to be well satisfied with the traffic, notwithstanding the depression of trade, and the interference with through booking from the Punjab to Kurrachee by the exception of warlike operations. The bridge at Sukkur had not been constructed, although he must have wearied both the shareholders and the Government with his suggestions as to its absolute necessity. In face of the ominous advance of Russia, that bridge was still wanting and would not be completed, he supposed, for a long time. The directors the more regretted handing over their undertaking that they knew it would not have justice done to it under the unhappy mode in which all Government matters in public works were managed. He had looked forward to a great future for this undertaking—and a great future might still be in store for it, for he could not think that the present policy would last. During last year they had worked 780 miles of railway, 700 being their own system, and 80 belonging to the State and to Natives States, and he thought that the fact of native rajahs coming forward and making railways was one of the most encouraging circumstances of our connection with India. In speaking of the Government he was speaking without the respect to party, for in the these matters one party was just as inefficient as the other. For fifteen years the directors had been endeavouring to induce the Government to put the great arsenal of Ferozepore in railway connection, and that was about being done, but in a very unsatisfactory manner, with a break of gauge and a trumpery bridge. It was to be hoped that a permanent bridge and a railway under normal gauge would incorporate that great entrepôt with the railway system of Upper India. With regard to the Sukkur-bridge, the railway system could never meet efficiently the requirements of the Government and the demands of commerce while there was the equivalent of 50 miles more distance, owing to delay in crossing the river without a bridge. It was amazing that the bridge should still be wanting, for the route led direct to the Bolan Pass, which invaders of India had always followed, and which recent threats indicated was the past through which invaders would descend into the plains of India. With a bridge there would have been an enormous accession to the commerce of Upper India, and a great encouragement would have been given to the commerce of Central Asia; and, what was still more important in these days of uncertainty, there would have been a ready means of sending troops and munitions of war to the Bolan Pass, where the invader was expected to appear. Mr. J. H. Norman, the secretary, then read a statement relating to the financial arrangement with the Government of India, and it expressed the confident expectation, derived from unofficial communications, that after the shares had been exchanged for annuities the Secretary of State would give in exchange for the annuity on the capital sum of £126 9s. 9d. per £100 of the company's stock an equal amount of 3½ per cent., or an approximate equivalent amount of three per cent. Sterling Stock of the Government of India, upon the condition that the requisition for the same should be signed by a sufficient number of the shareholders, moved the adoption of the report. Major-General Abbott, deputy-chairman, seconded the motion. Mr. S. G. Sheppard spoke in criticism of the action of the directors; and Mr. Hollams, solicitor to the company, said that the transfer of the undertaking to the Secretary of State—against which the directors had fought to the utmost of their power—was in accordance with the terms of the company's contract, which the Government had refused to modify. The Government had acted upon their strict legal rights, and the company had nothing to do but to conform to the new position. After some remarks by shareholders, supporting the directors, the report was adopted with but five dissentients. The retiring directors and the auditor were re-elected, and a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman and the board.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

THE directors of the Eastern Telegraph Company (limited) state that, subject to the final audit, the accounts show, after placing 100,000*l.* to reserve fund, a balance available for dividend sufficient to pay at the general meeting on July 16 the fixed dividend of 3*s.* per share, less tax, being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on the preference shares: and a final dividend of 2*s.* 6*d.*, with a bonus of 1*s.* per share, both free of income-tax, on the ordinary shares, making, with previous payments on account, a total dividend of 6 per cent. on those shares for the year ending March 31 last.

LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA.

THE twenty-second ordinary general meeting of the shareholdere of this bank has been held in London, Mr. J. R. Boyson in the chair. In moving the adoption of the report, the Chairman said that the loan business of the bank had almost ceased to exist, the amount of the current loans having been brought down to about £35,000. The only unsatisfactory feature was the fact that they had not sold more of their properties in India. That, however, he thought was accounted for by the condition of the money market, and a feeling that the property belonging to the bank, and being locked up, was likely eventually to go for nothing if would-be investors would hold out long enough. On Saturday they had received a telegram from Calcutta stating that a small property had been sold for 20,800 rupees, and the last letters from Calcutta had given them details of various negotiations which, if carried through, would eventuate in the sale of a very substantial amount of property—several lakhs of rupees. Their debenture liability had been very materially decreased since December, 1883, and looking at the present amount and the original figures he could not but consider that the progress made in this direction had been very satisfactory. Since the bank had been in existence they had paid off debentures amounting to £580,920 and this liability had been reduced from close upon £1,000,000 to £320,800. During the same period they had had to meet debenture interest to the amount of £525,000, the two sums aggregating substantially over £1,000,000. As regarded this fact, he was very satisfactory, when they remembered the state of things which existed on the present board taking office, when the shareholders thought that a call was not merely probable, but that it would be impossible for the bank to carry on its operations and meet its liabilities, which at that time amounted to £50,000 a year for drawn bonds and debenture interest, without making a call. They had not, however, made any call on the shareholders. He concluded by referring to the growth of their tea estates. The motion was seconded, after which Mr. Bainbridge stated that if the present prospects of the working of the tea estates continued for the rest of the year they would be able to present a better profit and loss account next time than they had done for some two or three years. The report was adopted after considerable discussion. Mr. Buchanan afterwards proposed the following resolution :—"That, in view of the continued unsatisfactory nature of the accounts, the steady fall in the average prices of tea, and the probability of a still further reduction in value, no committee of shareholders, to be nominated by the meeting, be appointed to inquire into the present position and future prospects of the bank, and submit a report thereon." The resolution was seconded, but, after a full reply from the Chairman, only five hands were held up in its favour.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE annual meeting of this corporation was held, Threadneedle-street, on July 2, Mr. Cargill in the chair. The chairman said that his duties that day were likely to be light and pleasant. When he last met the shareholders at the statutory meeting in November, 1884, he told them of the progress made by the bank up to that time, and that it had commenced business with the expectation and hope that in the future that progress would enable the directors to meet the shareholders with some satisfaction. Then it was only a hope, and he was happy to say that the expectations had since been realised. They were enabled to commence the conduct of the business in London and at the various branches on March 31 last year, and the result had been that not only had the bank been enabled to pay all the expenses of the formation of the bank up to that date, but also to pay a moderate dividend of 5 per cent., or actually a trifle over, namely, 3*s.* per share. They did not at present intend to sell more shares, and if they did so they would rather issue them in the East. They had taken authority to issue silver there, which was of very great advantage in the East. After providing for all charges and preliminary expenses, a balance remained of over £5,000, out of which the directors proposed the payment of a dividend of 3*s.* per share leaving £362 to the credit of the rest. The report was adopted, and the dividend of 3*s.* per share to the shareholders on the English register and of an equivalent amount in local currency to the shareholders on the registers at the local branches of the bank declared.

INDIAN THREE PER CENT. STOCK.

THE India Office publishes the following explanation with reference to the new issue of £3,500,000 India Three per Cent. Stock, inquiry having been made whether this represents the whole sum that the Government of India need this year, or whether more more money will be raised when the Bill now before Parliament becomes law :—"In Sir Auckland Colvin's financial statement, which has been recently issued as a Parliamentary paper, it is said that the loan required for the year is 350 lakhs of rupees (which is the amount that the Government of India are authorised to borrow for public works). But the Finance Minister had in hand 68 lakhs which remained out of the grant for famine insurance last year and was therefore available for the reduction or avoidance of debt. Hence the amount to be borrowed in London was put at 282 lakhs, equivalent to about £2,225,000. Subsequently, military expenditure had to be incurred in connection with the Afghan frontier difficulty; and, as the balances were being thereby reduced, the Secretary of State was asked to diminish his drawings. This has led to a reduction of the balance in England, and the India Office now estimates that it will require somewhat more than was contemplated in the Budget. This issue of stock is, therefore, requisite to meet its wants up to March 31, 1886, and there is no intention at present of borrowing further this year, either in India or in England. The loan is raised under the authority of an Act of 1879 and previous Loan Acts, and is in no way dependent on the bill now before the House of Commons. That bill, as was explained by Mr. Cross, is needed in order to give the Secretary of State the power of acting in accordance with the recommendations of the Select Committee on Indian Railways in 1884; since it would be unwise for him to begin a policy of constructing railroads more rapidly, on the faith of being able to raise money for them in London, unless Parliament had previously given him the authority to borrow as required. Assuming that the Government of India are able to spend about 350 lakhs a year, besides what they can provide from revenue, the Bill would enable the Secretary of State to proceed steadily for three or four years, without again appealing to Parliament, even if the whole of the borrowed money had to be raised in England."

THE LAND QUESTION IN INDIA.

ON June 29 a meeting was held in the Council-room, Exeter Hall, under the auspices of the East India Association. The Right Hon. Acton S. Ayrton presided, in the unavoidable absence of Sir James Fergusson, and Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik presented a paper on "Taxation of Agricultural Improvements." Mr. Wood, before reading the paper, said that it was desirable that some little account should be given of the writer of the paper before them, and of his qualifications to deal with the subject. Mr. Javerilal, now a prominent Hindu citizen of Bombay, was a native of Neread, in the Kaim district of Gujerat, and was intimately acquainted with the rural statistics of that province. The question in hand might at first sight appear somewhat technical, but the principle on which the argument proceeded was clear enough, and, fortunately, there was no difference of opinion regarding it amongst the several parties concerned. Neither the Bombay Government nor its revenue officers made any claim to tax the results of the cultivators' outlay. The Act of 1865, which first consolidated and formulated the Bombay land revenue system, expressly disclaimed any intention of including in the estimates on which assessments of agricultural products were based any of the returns from or increased value of the land that might arise from the ryots' capital outlay. Further, the Bombay Government, both under Sir Philip Wodehouse and his successor, Sir James Fergusson, had framed special legislation and passed Acts to prevent encroachment on the outlay sunk in the soil, which was in a peculiarly direct sense the private property of the ryot. In conclusion, he said that it might not even now be too late to try back to this eminently wise, equitable, and comprehensive land policy of sixty-five years ago. Mr. Wood then proceeded to read the paper. He remarked that public confidence in the Bombay Presidency had been greatly shaken by the notorious taxation of improvements in past settlements, and that the principles now announced in a new bill before the local Legislative Council did not even now provide any sufficient security that the land revenue would not at the time of revision be capriciously or excessively enhanced. As regarded the notorious taxation of improvements in past settlements the first point to note was that the law was absolutely silent about improvements effected before the period of the original settlements in considering the various sources from which capital was ordinarily obtained for the purpose of investment in agricultural improvements. Improvements might be made either from Imperial State funds, provincial funds, local funds, or "pukati" advances, or advances made under the Land Improvements Loans Act or private capital, or from two or more of these sources in combination, taking for illustration the case of a material increase in the value of land arising from the construction of local fund roads or other works. Were such improvements taxable or not under the terms of the Act of 1865 and of the new bill? If were made a ground for taxation, it was quite clear that the cultivators were in effect being taxed twice over. They were, first of all, taxed to pay the one anna which was devoted to the improvement of communications, and on communications when made were used by the settlement officer as a ground for increasing assessments. Was taxation of this sort, he asked, defensible upon any rational theory? Mr. Javerilal, in conclusion, expressed it as his opinion that as long as all suggestions for a permanent settlement met with official *non possumus*, so long the cultivators would withhold both their confidence and their capital. This might seem to the Government a hard saying, but it was nevertheless true and deeply important. The Chairman said that he had served on a committee of the House of Commons for the purpose of considering the taxation and revenue of India, at the time of the proscription of which he had occasion to go rather deeply into the land revenue of that country. It was a very large and comprehensive question, and observations made in one part of India were not applicable to any other part as a remark in regard to Boulogne applied to the whole of the Continent.

THE INDIAN NATIVE VILLAGE EXHIBITION.

A COMPANY has been formed, with a capital of 10,000*l.*, for the purpose of establishing in London an Indian Native Village Exhibition and Bazaar after the model of the Japanese Village, and of thus affording the English public a fuller knowledge of the industries and amusements of the natives of India. The project is under the patronage, among others, of Lord Malmesbury, Lord Wharncliffe, Lord Sidmouth, Lord Mount-Temple, Lord Eustace Cecil, Sir A. Otway, Sir A. Sassoon, Sir R. Carden, Sir R. Lyell, Colonel King-Harman, Mr. Justin McCarthy, and Mr. D'Oyly Carte. Sir G. Birdwood has given the undertaking the great advantage of his services as honorary art director. The prospectus states that arrangements will be made for the hire of the new Langham Exhibition Hall, in Regent-street, next to St. George's Hall, and immediately opposite the Langham Hotel. The old Portland Bazaar, well-known to Londoners, would be thrown into and form part

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 20.

AT the time of writing our report for last mail crop prospects in this presidency were the reverse of favorable owing to the backwardness of the monsoon, but a change in the weather set in the same evening, and during the week we have had a rainfall of about 10 inches, which, extending as it has done very generally throughout the districts, has had a most beneficial effect. In parts of Khandeish and the Deccan rain is still wanted, but the appearance of the weather is in favor of a continued fall, and we should now say that not only has cause for anxiety ceased but that the agricultural outlook is on the whole decidedly promising. This improvement in future prospects has naturally developed a slightly better tone in business circles, and people look forward now with more confidence to the probability of an active state of trade eventually taking the place of the depression, which has so long been the leading feature with us. Still, for the time being, current business has not received any apparent benefit, the dulness of the monsoon being the dominating influence. Imports may perhaps be called steadier, but all our leading Exports exhibit extreme quietness, with in most instances a tendency to easier values, checked slightly by a further slight fall in Sterling Exchange and a lower level of homeward Freights. Wheat to Liverpool has been booked lately at 16s. 3d. per ton old scale and measurement at £1, whilst for Open Charter steamers could only get £1-1-3 with concessions which would bring the net rate down to £1. Money continues easy, but a slight scare regarding the position on the Afghan frontier, developed mainly by the drops of 1¼ per cent. which took place in Consols on the 15th instant has exercised an adverse influence on both Government Paper and Joint Stock Shares.

MONEY.—The position of the market has undergone no change this week either present or prospective. The nominal Bank minimum is maintained at 4 per cent., but outside it is difficult to employ capital on the security of Government Paper at 2 per cent. per annum; and there is no indication—so long as Government wants do not come to the front again—of any return to dearer money until our export trade revives after the monsoon.

The Bank of Bombay return published to-day for the week endiug on Saturday shows no movements of any importance. The following are the changes on the week :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec.	Rs.	2,61,104
Do. do. branches	Inc.	,,	2,14,846
Other Deposits	Inc.	,,	2,16,175
Govt. Securities	Dec.	,,	32,361
Loans	Dec.	,,	71,239
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	6,57,226
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	,,	1,85,073
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	5,70,809

EXCHANGE.—Supported mainly by the tenor of the daily advices from Calcutta, sterling exchange evinced a somewhat steadier feeling for a day or two after the departure of last mail, and rates remained without fluctuation until Friday, when a reduction of 1-32d. was made in the rate for 3 months' Credits, bringing the quotation down to 1s. 6¼d. Since then there has been no further movement, so that closing quotations to-day are :—

Bank Bills on demand		..1s. 6¼d.	per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer	..1s. 6 11-16d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	..1s. 6 13-16d.	,,
Do.	4 ,,	..1s. 6 27-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	..1s. 6 29-32d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	..1s. 6¼d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	..1s. 6 31-32d.	,,
Documents	3 ,,	..1s. 6 29-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	..1s. 7d.	,,
Francs	3 ,,	..2·90	,,
Do.	6 ,,	..2·91¼	,,

At this level we should call the market at the moment rather weak, inasmuch as there has been some talk of Credits having been done during the day at 1s. 6 27-32d., while the banks, although willing buyers of private paper are averse to selling their own bills forward at current rates. Leaving the Silver question on one side, the cause of the existing weakness at present is the restricted character of our export trade. Until a change takes place in this respect it is difficult to see where any immediate strength is to come from, especially now that the recent rains have improved the prospects for imports.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The fluctuations in the paper market this week have been frequent and important. Fours closed last Monday at Rs. 98⅛, but on mail-day a little uneasiness having already begun to be apparent regarding political affairs, the price settled down to Rs. 98⅛. On Wednesday the market was very irregular, Rs. 98 to Rs. 98½ being about the closing rate, and on Thursday when it became known that Consols in London had dropped from par to 98⅛, something approaching a panic was apparent for a time and the quotation rapidly declined till Rs. 95½ was reached. A reaction then set in, as the speculators found real operators did not follow their lead and were more inclined to buy than sell. During the day a recovery to Rs. 96½ was established, and on Friday, after another series of fluctuations, rates closed about Rs. 97¼ to ⅜. Saturday witnessed a drop to Rs. 96⅜ again, but to-day we have had another recovery, and opening at Rs. 97 the latest price is Rs. 97⅛. Fours-and-a-half have of course followed in some degree the course of Fours, but the amount of the denomination held here being very small, speculators do not deal in it to any extent. From Rs. 101, the rate receded to Rs. 99 on Thursday and Friday, from which it has since advanced again to par.

Respecting the future course of the market, opinions at present are unsettled by the uncertainty attaching to political affairs, but barring that, the cheapness of money is a strong incentive to higher prices for investments of all kinds, and we are inclined to think that recognising that, the net result of the recent movements has been to increase the holdings of real investors. If so, the speculators for the fall in future delivery, may find some difficulty yet in covering their contracts.

SHARES.—The general market has suffered to some extent in sympathy with the movements in Government Paper, otherwise with the improvement which has taken place in agricultural prospects, and the abundance of money we might have looked for more activity. Just at the close the tone is somewhat firmer, but our quotations nevertheless show a decline on the week under nearly all heads. In *Spinning and Weaving* Mills rates are generally lower. Prospects may be better for the more distant future, but in the meantime the relative positions of Cotton and the manufactured article have not improved. Our quotations show a decline of Rs. 35 in Western India, Rs. 30 in Coorlas, Rs. 25 in City and Hindustan, Rs. 20 in Southern India, and Bombay United, Rs. 15 in Hyderabad, Rs. 7½ in Jewraz Balloo, Rs. 5 in Colaba, Dhurrumseys, and Mazagon, and Rs. 3 in Anglo-Indian. In *Press* Companies the fluctuations have also been downwards. Fort Co.'s show a decline of Rs. 100, Akbar Rs. 25, Beliary Rs. 10, Berar and New Indian Rs. 5, Mofussil and Bombay Rs. 2½. In *Banks* there is no business passing. Bank of Bombays ex div are quoted Rs. 5 lower, Agras and Nationals are unchanged. In *Miscellaneous* Companies, Bombay Burmah Trading have declined Rs. 150 in old, and Rs. 40 in new shares. Port Cannings are Rs. 10, Kemp and Co., Ld., Rs. 2 per share lower. Flour Mills are steady at previous rates.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The rainfall of the past week has undoubtedly imparted a firmer tone to the market and dealers of late have been more willing to send forward offers for future shipment. The firmness in Manchester, however, has resulted in fewer of these going through than would otherwise have been the case, and the actual business booked has accordingly been comparitively small. On the spot transactions have been by no means free the weather and partial stoppages in railway through traffic by floods having deterred up-country buyers from operating largely. From the bazaar the clearances are only estimated at about 2,000 to 2,300 packages and prices as a general rule are unchanged, certainly no higher.

TWIST.—For imported Yarns the market is still quiet but fairly steady. For average qualities we quote 40s Mule at Annas 8¼ to Annas 8½, and 30s Water at Annas 8 to Annas 8¼ per lb. on the spot. Stocks are moderate. *Local Yarns* have met a fair enquiry for China, the purchases of the week being estimated at about 4,000 bales. Current quotations to-day are :—

Twist	No.	10s	As. 4¼	As. to 5 5-16
,, and Water	,,	20s	5 13-16	to 6 7-32
,,	,,	24s	6¼	to 6⅜
,,	,,	30s	6½	to 7⅛

METALS.—*Copper* has been fairly steady during the week and prices are well maintained, Braziers being quoted at Rs. 35½ per cwt. For *Yellow Metal* a fair enquiry prevails and Braziers are partially Annas 4 per cwt. higher say Rs. 29½. *Iron* is quiet but steady.

COAL.—There has been no new business reported "to arrive" lately and prices are nominally unaltered at Rs. 15½ for West Hartley and Rs. 15½ for Cardiff alongside. The sale is reported of 600 tons Brymbo Welsh Hartley in harbour at Rs. 13½ per ton alongside.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The telegraphic advices from Liverpool latterly have been uniformly dull in tone, political uneasiness, threatened strikes in Lancashire and favorable crop advices from America having all combined to depress values. This has of course been reflected here in a state of matters closely approaching absolute stagnation. The Mills go in buying against their current requirements from day to day, but for export there has scarcely been a transaction reported since the departure of last mail, and had stocks not been so limited we should no doubt have seen a fall in prices. As it is, nominal quotations are in many cases Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower and still tending easier.

As will be seen from the figures given below the arrivals from up-country are now insignificent and the shipments equally so, indeed old crop movements may be said to have lost their interest as compared with new crop prospects. These latter we are glad to say have undergone a material improvement during the week, the general rainfall having relieved all present anxiety as to the plants where the crop is already in the ground, and enabled sowing to be commenced where it had not previously been practicable. From Bengal advices are now in every respect encouraging and the same may be said of the Berars. Khandeish has decidedly improved, but still wants more rain; Guzerat and Kattiwar have received sufficient to enable a fair start to be made with sowing in the Broach and Dhollera districts. Taken altogether the backwardness of the monsoon has not now done any damage to the prospects of the Cotton crop if only we have rain at the proper times later on.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

Receipts.	1885.	1884.	1883.
For the week	3,804	5,086	3,499
Since 1st January	969,738	1,495,564	1,486,596
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	1,889	11,500	2,191
Since 1st January	651,088	1,092,279	1,123,361
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	1,714	2,208	1,556
Since 1st January	49,170	78,393	62,479

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission :—

		Per Candy.	per lb. C. & F.
Omra, Fully Good,	Ready	Rs. 200	= 4 25-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 195	= 4 23-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	,, 185	= 4 7-16d.
Julgaum, Good	do.	,, 187	= 4 15-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	,, 191	= 4 11-32d.
Broach, Good	do. (Nominal)	,, 205	= 4¾d.
Dhollera, Fine	do.	,, 208	= 4 15-16d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 203	= 4 27-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 198	= 4 23-32d.
Ginned Dharwar, Good	do.	,, 200	= 4 25-32d.
Westerns, Good	do.	,, 193	= 4 19-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	,, 187	= 4 15-32d.

WHEAT.—For the time of the year supplies are fairly free, and have enabled a certain extent of ready business to be done, but sellers are very chary about contracting forward and thereby restrict large transactions. Prices were advanced slightly about the middle of last week by the appearance of politics, but the rise has since been lost and we close as nearly as possible at the level of last Monday, say :—No. 1 White Pessy Rs. 2-5-8 to Rs. 2-6-4, Jubbulpore Rs. 24 to Rs. 2-4-8, Soft Red Ahmedabad Rs. 24 to Rs. 2-4-8, Laskari Rs. 2-1-8 to Rs. 22, Hard Red Khatha Rs. 21 per candy. No. 1 Club Delhi we quote Rs. 3-12 per cwt. railway terms.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* remains steady at about former prices say Rs. 6-2 per cwt. Of *Rapeseed* supplies are now limited, and prices are firmer at Rs. 6-2½ for Yellow Guzerat, Rs. 4-14½ per cwt. for Brown Cawnpore. Of *Gingelly* there are no supplies. The first sowings of the Khandeish crop are reported to have been a failure owing to want of rain.

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

			1885.	1884.	1883.
Wheat—For the week	cwt.	..	144,854	121,722	98,756
Since 1st Jan.	,,	..	6,642,872	5,072,999	6,811,903
Linseed—For the week	,,	..	24,186	10,109	36,292
Since 1st Jan.	,,	..	4,238,623	3,432,222	3,551,732
Rapeseed—For the week	,,	..	17,516	12,882	...
Since 1st Jan.	,,	..	1,305,393	862,407	...
Gingelly—For the week	,,	..	145	199	745
Since 1st Jan.	,,	..	994,628	785,011	961,230

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	12-14
Carolas	,,	235
Mexican Dollars	,,	223
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	240
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	,,	106-11
Gold Leaf	,,	20-5
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,,	20-7
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,,	20-5
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,,	20
Pekin Gold Bars	,,	20

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 18th July, as compared with the statement of the 11th July :—

LIABILITIES.	July 11. Rs.	July 18. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	40,38,318	37,77,211
do. do. at Branches	18,43,778	20,93,996
Other Deposits	2,13,86,823	2,11,70,648
Post Bills	1,45,130	3,66,315
Cash Credits undrawn	9,10,936	15,79,349
	4,08,29,759	4,09,87,522
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	48,45,044	48,12,683
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	26,38,994	26,27,993
Loans, on Security of do	22,78,807	22,07,568
Current Accounts, overdrawn	750	888
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,35,18,756	1,41,76,062
Stamps	22,578	22,580
Dead Stock	Rs. 5,71,270	
Amt. applied in reduction	2,65,000	3,06,270
	3,06,270	
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,96,663	5,81,736
Cash and Currency Notes	1,68,21,931	1,62,51,122
	4,08,29,759	4,09,87,522

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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Bombay, June 15, 1885.

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SURGEON DENTIST,

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Sympathetic Square	,, 825
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

SCOTT—KENNEDY—July 1, at St. Marks, Hamilton Terrace, Hamilton Winckworth, son of the late Col. Winckworth Scott, Bombay Staff Corps, to Ellen Guillam, widow of Capt. G. H. Kennedy, Bombay Staff Corps.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"K. N. K."—Your letter should have been differently couched if it were intended for publication:

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1885.

"THIS is terrible news," Lord Randolph Churchill said when commenting a couple of months since upon the fact that we were going to let the Russians have Penjdeh without first fighting them for it. What will he say—or rather what would he have said had he not been Secretary of State for India—now that Russia is likely to get not Penjdeh alone, but Meruchak as well—Meruchak, which is more than twenty miles nearer Herat than Penjdeh? Will he resign his place in the Cabinet rather than be *particeps criminis* in such a transaction, or will he in official meekness acquiesce in a surrender about which big words would have been heard had it been made by other people? We see no reason to expect any protest whatever on his part, for we have all along been prepared for the Conservatives being as accommodating here as they were over the Bessarabia question in 1878; and if any one thinks that it will be much more difficult for Russia to gain concessions from the present Government than from their predecessors, he will be strangely forgetful of the lessons of recent history. It will, of course, be time to endeavour to explain the arrangement when it is known to have become an accomplished fact. At present all that there is to go upon is the announcement of the *Standard*—as good an authority, however, as could well be—that it will possibly be agreed to. The explanation that the concession is intended to equalise the demands of Russia regarding the Zulfikar Pass is not meant to excite ridicule; but it is perhaps as amusing an announcement as could be made in connection with a subject which we suppose is still a very serious one. The public have so often been hasty in imputing double-dealing to Russian diplomacy, only to discover when the whole truth was known that their inferences had been drawn from half-truths, that we hesitate to look at this incident from its ethical side. At present it seems as though a fine game of duplicity had been played at St. Petersburg, to the tricks of which English diplomatists and English statesmen of both parties have fallen easy victims. Russia apparently meant all along to have Meruchak, even while she was specifically excluding it from her demands. As to Zulfikar and the Pass—well, the Amir was welcome to them both, provided only that due provision were made for the defensive position of the Russians at the further end of the Pass. Then came the curious haggling over a phrase, the St. Petersburg contention being that the terms upon this point should be turned round, so that while the Ameer was still to have Zulfikar and the Pass it should be only as a sort of remainder after the strategical necessities of Russia had been satisfied. And now her claims about Zulfikar have become so greatly swollen that the only way of abating them—assuming that the *Standard* exactly expresses the views of Her Majesty's new advisers—is by letting her have Meruchak. This is smart work, if such is anything like an accurate record of its outlines; and it is not surprising that the people who have carried it through are able to give admirable explanations even of so unpleasant a fact as the recent movement of Russian troops in Sarakhs and from Sarakhs to the neighbourhoods of Penjdeh and Akrobat. General Komaroff was afraid of those warlike Afghans whom he had so well scotched at Pul-i-Khisti, but had not quite killed. "Fears were entertained," say the St. Petersburg papers, "that the Afghan attacks on the Russian positions were about to be renewed." Has the danger passed by; and how many more troops will General Komaroff need to make his position quite secure against attack?

BY the total or partial exclusion of beef from Indian dinner tables the variety of our animal food is greatly diminished, and we are condemned day after day to the monotonous recurrence of mutton in various disguises, whenever we sit down to breakfast, tiffin, or dinner. The flesh of sheep, which is despised by the Dutch, the Germans, the Calmucks, and the Cossacks, is decidedly with us the one great *pièce de resistance* of our meat-supply, and whole families, especially those whose doctors forbid entirely the use of beef, must sigh for a little more variety in their animal food than can be effected by the occasional substitution of a murghi or duck. When we consider our wants in this matter, it is with some interest, though with little hope, that we turn over the pages of Mr. Simmonds' exhaustive account of the animal food resources of different nations, to see if perchance we are ignoring the attractions of some indigenous animal that might appear with advantage on our dinner table. If we were purely rational animals, entirely untrammelled by prejudice, we might perhaps induce ourselves to enjoy dainty dishes unknown before to the Anglo-Indian gourmand. For instance, if our sheep are inferior to Southdowns, and our oxen cannot hold a candle to those nourished on English and Scotch pastures, we can without fear challenge Great Britain to show a rat as large and plump as our common bandicoot; and even the Bombay bandicoot is but a dwarf compared with the Malabar rat, which is said to measure thirty inches from the nose to the tip of the tail. Rats are eaten on the West Indian plantations by the negroes, who esteem them highly, and, with the addition of chillies and other spiceries, make of them a delicate fricassee, not to be surpassed by a dish of frogs; and even the musk rat—impossible though it is for us to think so in Bombay—is much relished by some North American Indians, with whom it agrees better than with the cobra, who, though he swallows the musk rat, never lives to say how he enjoyed it. Rat-tail soup was tried at a recent banquet at the Trois Frères, Paris, but was found to be inferior to that made of oxtail. However, if we may trust the Rev. J. G. Wood, the merits of the rat as an article of food shine forth most conspicuously in the rat-pie. The reverend gentlemen in the course of a recent lecture assured his audience that he had often been dining with his friends when they left the most delicious viands on the table untouched, while every scrap of the rat-pie had been devoured.

In fact, it may be noticed that those abnormal dishes which inspire us ordinary mortals with feelings of disgust afford the most exquisite delight to such enterprising individuals as venture to break through the bonds of custom and taste them. This strange fact is illustrated by the conduct of a company of French *gourmets* who assembled not long ago to test the edible qualities of the common earthworm. "Fifty guests were present at the experiment. The worms, apparently lobworms, were first put into vinegar, by which process they were made to disgorge the vegetable mould. They were then rolled in butter and put into an oven, where they acquired a delightful golden tint, and, we are assured, a most appetising smell. After the first plateful the fifty guests rose like one man and asked for more." Could anything be more convincing than this simultaneous uprising in testimony of the gastronomic merits of the despised earthworm? In Arabia the swarms of locusts that devastate the country offer some compensation for the ravages they cause. If they destroy the vegetables, they form an excellent substitute for the food destroyed. Whether eaten raw, stewed, fried in oil, broiled on a gridiron, smoked, or ground up in a hand-mill and baked into cakes, they are found to be palatable by the Arabians and many other nations. Even European travellers, like Miss Gordon Cumming, have tasted them, and testified that they are "fattening and wholesome for bird, beast, and man." Among other insects familiar in India mentioned by Mr. Simmonds in his long list of edible creatures are the white-ants, which are caught by the negroes of South Eastern Africa in vessels with funnel-shaped entrances and roasted on the spot. They are considered a great delicacy, he tells us, on the authority of Mr. Buchner, who himself tasted them, and found them very palatable. But if it be objected that the white-ants are so small that, however palatable, they would scarcely repay the trouble of catching, the same objection cannot be made to the monkey.

In this country monkeys are big enough and numerous enough to afford an important variety in our animal food, if it were not for the fear that in eating them we might be living on our relations. Yet several nations have succeeded in rising superior to this prejudice. Monkeys are sold in the butchers' shops of Rio Janeiro and Japan. Many Europeans have tasted them and found the flesh good to eat. Mr. Wallace having had one cut up and fried for breakfast, found the meat somewhat resembled rabbit, without any peculiar or unpleasant flavour. A French writer quoted by Mr. Simmonds, speaking of monkeys as a dish, says, "They are excellent eating, and a '*soupe au singes*' will be found as good as any other, when you have conquered the aversion to the *bouillon* made of their heads, which look like those of little children." Whether this aversion be reasonable or not, it is at any rate so overpoweringly strong, that we need not hope or fear that monkey-flesh will ever be exposed for sale at the Crawford Market. Prejudice in the matter of food is so strong that one nation is very slow in adopting the delicacies of another. Even when it has been shown that rats, and mice, and worms, and locusts, and monkeys, and horses are as clean-feeding animals as the sheep and the ox, and however palatable and wholesome the flesh of those animals is found to be by the experience of those who have eaten them, we stick to our mutton and our beef. What is one man's food is another man's poison. London may rejoice in having in her midst specimens of Japanese and Indian villages, but a Japanese or native Indian dinner would not find much favour in the eyes of an ordinary Englishman. Here, for instance, is a Chinese *menu* quoted from the description given by one of the guests at what must have been a very grand banquet: "Some of the intermediate dishes were shark's fin; bird's nests brought from Borneo (costing nearly a guinea a mouthful); fricassee of poodle, a little dog rather like a pig, except for its head; the fish of the konk shell, an elastic substance like paxwax or India rubber, which you might masticate, but could not possibly mash; peacock's liver, very fine and *recherché*; putrid eggs, nevertheless very good; rice of course; salted shrimps; baked almond; cabbage in a variety of forms; green ginger; stewed fungi; fresh fish of a dozen kinds; onions *ad libitum*; salt duck cured like ham; and pig in every form, roast, boiled, fried." We offer the *menu* as a suggestion to the Byculla Club, but at the same time we apprehend that, if it were reproduced *in toto*, the boldest spirits would shrink in horror from the poodle, the rats, and the putrid eggs, even if they dared to adventure upon the shark's fin, the bird's nests, and the Foochow pigs.

SOME of the home papers have fallen foul of the Government for sending to Egypt as Special Commissioner so declared an opponent of the present Khedive as Sir Henry Drummond Wolff. And so far as the gravamen can be supported by extracts from Sir Henry Wolff's speeches it is undoubtedly true. He believes—or not long since believed—in the accusation first brought against Tewfik by Lord Randolph Churchill, that the Khedive was in collusion with the perpetrators of the Alexandria massacres in 1882; and as he is a man with little diplomatic reserve, it is difficult to think that he will even pretend to approach the Egyptian Viceroy in the capacity of a friend. We can well understand the severity, therefore, with which "A twenty years' resident in Egypt" criticises the appointment, though he makes the mistake of placing in the foreground of his objections the fact that Sir Henry Drummond Wolff is a director of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank—a corporation whose dealings have been much more largely with the landholding classes than with the Government. The one grave fault of the appointment is that it will necessarily damage what remains of the prestige and authority of the Khedive, whose declared enemy he is known to be. Even if Lord Salisbury contemplates the deposition of Tewfik, it would still seem a cruel thing that any hand in the execution of the task should be given to such an agent. If the Khedive is to remain, and Sir Henry Drummond Wolff has been sent in order to help in making his rule a reality, could any worse instrument for such a purpose have been chosen? Mr. Dicey writes about the Khedivate in the *Nineteenth Century* this month, with many facts before him upon which to base the complaint that we have treated Tewfik unfairly and unreasonably; but this unkindest cut of all came too late to crown the edifice of accusation. Had the incident been before him we doubt if he would have written even with qualified hope of the use which the new Ministry would make of the opportunity which has been given them of doing a true service to the Empire in Egypt. He of course pleads, as he has pleaded for years past, for the establishment of a British Protectorate in Egypt, and he gives good reason for his contention that for the purposes of such a policy Tewfik would be a more suitable, because a more pliable, instrument for our policy than his father. The claims of Ismail are being discussed with much eagerness just now. Whether they are assented to or not depends very much upon what it is that we want in Egypt. If we mean to establish a Protectorate in Egypt, there will be no advantage in disturbing the present prince, who is more "protectable" than any aspirant to his place. For this purpose, as Mr. Dicey says, Tewfik is eminently qualified, both by his merits and demerits, his failings and his virtues.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 3.

THE new Conservative Government has been greatly encouraged by the results of this week's elections, and more particularly by the very remarkable change in public opinion indicated by the triumphant return of the Conservative candidate for the important borough of Wakefield. Places like Launceston and Eye do not count for much, though even they are affected by the prevailing set of the national sentiment. It was not expected that the new Attorney General and Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett would be defeated by their Liberal opponents. Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett's increased majority is, however, a striking tribute to his personal popularity in the country. The new Civil Lord of the Admiralty does not do himself justice in the House of Commons, but he is an excellent platform speaker, and in that capacity draws larger audiences than any other member of the Conservative party except Lord Randolph Churchill. The conditions of the contest at Wakefield, however, were very different from those existing at Eye, Launceston, or Woodstock. In the Yorkshire borough a seat had to be won from the enemy, not merely protected against the rash assault of an invader; and the issue of the contest has dismayed many good Liberals, by showing an unsuspected strength of Conservative feeling in the north of England. It is true that the Irish vote was cast on the Conservative side, but this only accounts for a small proportion of Mr. Green's majority. The numbers prove that the Liberal party in Wakefield has lost fully 25 per cent. of its strength since 1880. This is the first distinct illustration we have had of the effect of Mr. Gladstone's blunders in alienating the sympathy of that large class of the population which is not affected by any strong spirit of partisanship, but is jealous for the maintenance of English honour and interests throughout the world. The Liberals will have an opportunity of taking their revenge next week on the defeat at Wakefield by winning the seat for North Lincolnshire left vacant by Mr. Rowland Winn's acceptance of a peerage, but it is not anticipated that success will crown this attempt. As for the contest at Woodstock, where the polling is now going on, the only effect of Mr. Corrie Grant's candidature has been to increase Lord Randolph Churchill's popularity. There can be no reasonable doubt that your new Secretary of State will be re-elected by a considerable majority; and even if he were defeated, nothing would be easier than to find him a seat elsewhere. The Radicals have made a great mistake in sending down a "carpet-bagger" to oppose Lord Randolph, and Mr. Corrie Grant himself has shown a great want of discretion in resting his candidature on the alleged need for protesting against the strong language used by Lord Randolph in denouncing the public conduct of the "illustrious leader" of the Liberal party. If Woodstock now re-elects Lord Randolph, the verdict of the constituency will have to be accepted as endorsing all that the noble lord has said. This will be an awkward result for the Liberals, who sent Mr. Grant to Woodstock as a pioneer to try whether the charm of Mr. Gladstone's name would suffice as a rallying cry for the party at the general election. The only platform on which Whig and Radical can hope to meet in harmony is that devoted to Gladstone worship. Directly they begin to talk about principles, a quarrel breaks out between them. A Radical programme for the disestablishment of the Church and the landlords would turn every Whig into a Conservative; and the Irish Nationalists have frustrated Mr. Chamberlain's latest scheme for duping Ireland with a semblance of Home Rule, by warning him and Sir Charles Dilke that they stand a very good chance of being hooted out of Ireland as hypocrites who, having practised coercion for three years, now want to make use of the Parnellites for their own purposes. Still, a cry must be found for the elections, and so the whole Liberal host turn their eyes imploringly on Mr. Gladstone and entreat him to let them fight and conquer in his name. This is the burden of every speech made on the Liberal side. Lord Rosebery at Edinburgh was fortunate enough to be able to read a letter from the Great Oracle himself which, though of course ambiguous in language, as all oracles ought to be, leaves it to be inferred that Mr. Gladstone is still open to persuasion, and may be induced to abandon his long-cherished but perpetually deferred intention of retiring into private life if he finds it necessary to forge anew into a perfect instrument of political warfare the disjointed Liberal party, which has fallen to pieces in his hands since he welded it together in 1886. The

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CAUSE OF THE LATE RUSSIAN MOVEMENTS.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 19.

The Russian press, commenting on the late movements of Russian troops in Central Asia, state that they were due to fears being entertained at the head-quarters that the Afghan attacks on the Russian positions were about to be renewed.

PROBABLE SURRENDER OF MERUCHAK TO THE RUSSIANS.

LONDON, JULY 20.

The *Standard* this morning publishes a paragraph stating that Russia will possibly receive Meruchak, in order to equalise her demands regarding the Zulfikar Pass.

TOTAL LOSS OF A STEAMER.

ADEN, JULY 19.

News has been received here that the, s.s. Willingale, homeward bound from Madras, has been completely wrecked off Cape Guardafui. The captain and eleven of the crew have perished.

[The Willingale is a steamer of about 1,300 tons register, owned by Mr. A. Suart, of Great St. Helens, London.]

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 20.

A private letter from Mr. Dalgleish states that he has been turned out of Yarkund by the Chinese authorities, at the instance of the Russian Consul at Kashgar. It seems that the Chinese admit the pressure put on them by the Russians, but they think it wise to comply. Mr. Dalgleish expected to reach Leh about the 1st of this month.

PUNJAB NEWS.

Colonel Battiscombe, R. A., commanding the E. A. at Ferozepore, has been ordered to Deesa in command of the Royal Artillery of the Northern Division.

Law, *alias* Hamilton, who was charged with cheating Messrs. Gillon and Company, has been sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. Other similar charges by Messrs. Plomer and Company and other firms against him are still pending trial.

SHOCKING SHOOTING CASE AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 20.

A shocking tragedy occurred this morning in the lines of the 12th Madras Infantry. Private Ramkristna, while returning from guard relief with a rifle and twenty rounds of ammunition in his pouch, met Drill Havildar Narrain Singh, and shot him dead. Proceeding further, he met Jemadar Adjutant Ramaswamy, and fired and killed him. Then he proceeded towards the drill ground, and saw Adjutant Carnegy on horseback. He fired at the officer, but the adjutant dodged and escaped by galloping away. An attempt was then made to capture the murderer, who fired again at a sepoy, but missed. Private Ramkristna was then secured and placed in custody of the quarter-guard. Great excitement prevails. The reason assigned for the murders was that the man had been unjustly reduced from the rank of naique a short time back.

PUBLIC WORKS CHANGES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 20.

Mr. Parkes, Civil Engineer, goes to Bunnoo to make bridges over the Kurram and Gumbeyla. Mr. Fenner comes here.

The Delhi Division of Public Works has been abolished. The work will be divided among the adjoining districts.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this afternoon.

ADEN, JULY 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa arrived here yesterday afternoon from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	.....	4 13-16.
3 ,,	Consols for account	99⅛
3½ ,,	Sterling Loan	102
4½	French Rentes	110
Bar Silver		49 3-16
6 per cent. Rupee Paper	.....	unquotable
4½ ,, ,,	.....	

Arrivals.—Inchborva.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, July 19.

10 p.m. .. .. 80·3

MONDAY, July 20.

6 a.m. .. .. 80·9
10 a.m. .. .. 83·2
2 p.m. .. .. 82·0
4 p.m. .. .. 80·9

The floods on both the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway lines have subsided, the damage has been restored, and traffic resumed since yesterday. Trains are now running as usual.

The Regent of Kolhapore has been entertained at dinner by Mr. Henry S. King.

Sir Peter Lumsden arrived at Windsor on June 30 for the purpose of paying the Queen a visit, and was included in the Royal dinner party.

Colonel Sir Charles Wilson, whose return from the Soudan was lately announced, has left for Dublin, to resume his duties as head of the Ordnance Survey for Ireland.

Hobart Pasha has been restored to his rank in the British Navy.

The Secretary of State for India has determined to grant the sum of £200 for Mr. Lane-Poole's "Fasti Arabici," in addition to the £50 already voted by Christ Church. The object of these grants is to defray the expense of researches in Continental museums.

Mr. Cecil Bendall intends to publish in the autumn a detailed report on his recent tour in Nepal and Northern India. This publication has been undertaken by the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press, and will include reproductions of inscriptions discovered and other illustrations of Indian archæology, as well as classified lists of MSS. acquired, and information as to the rarer works of Sanskrit literature existing in several places visited.

The body of the late Duke of Albany has been removed from the crypt of the Albert Chapel, Windsor Castle, to a sarcophagus which has been placed in the west end of the chapel. The Queen, with the Prince and Princess of Wales, the widow of the late Duke, and many other members of the Royal family have viewed the memorial.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who had just returned from attending the funeral of Prince Frederic Charles, the father of the Duchess of Connaught, arrived at Windsor on June 27 evening, on a visit to the Queen, this being the first time that their Royal Highnesses had met Her Majesty since their return from India. The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and the two young children of the Duke and Duchess, who have remained in charge of Her Majesty during the absence of their parents, drove to the station to meet their Royal Highnesses, who arrived at the station at 7 o'clock. By desire of Her Majesty, the station and platform were thrown open to the public, and a large number of the inhabitants assembled to witness the Royal meeting. The Duke and Duchess received a very cordial greeting from the assemblage, and they were also cordially greeted by the crowds lining the streets. The Castle guard of Seaforth Highlanders were drawn up on Castle-hill, near Henry VIII.'s Gateway, and saluted as Her Majesty the Duke and Duchess passed on their way to the Castle.

It appears that Prince Frederick Charles, who died intestate, has left a fortune of upwards of two millions sterling, the greater portion of which passes to his son Prince Frederick Leopold, as well as his splendid palace in Berlin and the charming seat of Gleinicke, near Potsdam. The Duchess of Connaught and her sister, the Princess Frederick of Saxe-Altenburg, will now obtain a considerable augmentation of their modest marriage-portions.

Mr. W. Digby, C.I.E., the Liberal candidate for North Paddington, has received the following letter from Lord Ripon:—Studley Royal Ripon, 30th June, 1885. My dear Mr. Digby,—I have just received your letter of the 28th, and lose no time in wishing you all success in your candidature in North Paddington. I shall watch the progress of the contest with warm interest, and shall rejoice greatly if it should result, as I do not doubt it will, in sending you to the House of Commons, where I anticipate for you a distinguished career.—Believe me, yours sincerely. (Signed.) Ripon.

Sir Henry Drummond Wolff has had an interview with Lord Salisbury, according to the *Daily News*, at which the scope of his mission to Egypt and the instructions by which it will be defined were to be settled. "It is probable that Sir Henry Drummond Wolff will go out with the rank of Special Envoy, and with duties of inquiry and recommendation, similar to those which on previous occasions have been committed to Mr. Goschen, Lord Dufferin, and Lord Northbrook. The appointment will not produce a vacancy in the representation of Portsmouth, diplomatic offices not being among those which vacate the seats of members."

The Earl and Countess of Carnarvon, accompanied by Captain Jeykell, R.E., private secretary; Sir Hart Dyke, M.P., Chief Secretary, and Mr. Browning, private secretary, arrived at Kingstown on July 29 on board the Royal mail-steamer. His Excellency was met at Kingstown pier by the Right Hon. Edward Gibson, Lord Chancellor; Sir Robert Hamilton, Under-Secretary for Ireland; Colonel Forster, Major Malone, A.D.C., and Captain the Hon. A. Byng, A.D.C. A state carriage was attached to the mail-train, and the party travelled to Westland-row in advance of the ordinary passengers. A crowd of several hundred persons assembled at the railway terminus, and cheered the Earl and Countess of Carnarvon as they drove off to the viceregal lodge in an open carriage, followed in a second carriage by Sir Hart Dyke and Sir Robert Hamilton. His Excellency travelled without any escort.

Mr. J. W. Grisdale, of Keswick, has forwarded to the late Premier a walking stick of a very novel and elaborate description. It is 39in. long, is made of cedar, and forms a large pencil with a Borrowdale lead nearly half an inch square running through it. It has a handsome solid silver band, which bears an inscription and verses.

"Atlas" has the authority of the Duke of Marlborough for saying that there is not the slightest foundation for the rumour that he had any sympathy with the opposition to Lord Randolph Churchill at Woodstock, or for the statement that he was, directly or indirectly, taking any part in the contest.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* attaches a good deal of significance to the Conservative success at Wakefield. It says that at the general election the Home Rule vote in England and Scotland will be uniformly thrown against the Liberals. The defeat at Wakefield will do good in reminding Liberals that the general election is not yet won, and it will also infuse a little much-needed hope into the dejected ranks of the Conservatives.

The wedding-cake for H. R. H. Princess Beatrice is made in three sections, and will weigh on completion about four hundredweight. A notable feature in the ornamentation is that all the flowers, buds, sprays, and leaves are modelled in pure sugar and will be of snowy whiteness; each section will be decorated with hundreds of the above; the vase and bouquet, which will surmount the cake, to be composed of similar flowerbuds, &c. Each one will be modelled in superlative beauty, and will be a real triumph of the confectioner's art.

The procedure summons in the matter of the late Sir J. R. Carnac's will has been decided by Mr. Justice Chitty. The question was brought before the court by the present baronet, Sir J. H. S. R. Carnac, inheritor of the title from the late Governor-General of Bombay, and was whether a baronetcy was an incorporeal hereditament; and on the decision of the question depended the event whether the present baronet could sell heirlooms. A very valuable silver testimonial to the late baronet was left by him to pass with the title, but it is now lying useless at a bank, besides being expensive on account of insurance, because the holder of the title cannot afford to live in a house large enough to show it off. He therefore desired to sell it. Mr. Justice Chitty held that the title could not be sold, but he made an order for the sale of the plate.

It is now over two months since the British Government, relying on the expediency and efficacy of swift merchant steamers as armed cruisers, took up on time charter several of the magnificent steamers which plied between Liverpool and New York, and with one exception these steamers have not left the Mersey, but are now lying in the Liverpool Docks. The National Line steamer America is in the Alexandra dock, wanting only her guns to be a full-fledged armed cruiser capable of overhauling anything under 18 knots. This was the first steamer which the Admiralty took under their sole control, and she is still in their hands. The Cunard steamer Umbria is in a similar state, whilst the Guion steamers Arizona and Alaska are also waiting Government commands. In all cases hundreds of hands were set to work to complete the work of preparation in as short a time as possible, and now not the slightest sign of animation is visible save the watch in charge of the vessels. The impression prevails that until the evolutionary squadron returns and the efficacy of the Cunard steamer Oregon, which forms one of them, has been tested, none of the steamers engaged as armed cruisers will leave the Mersey. There are also the steamers which the Government hurriedly engaged as transports lying idle in the docks at Liverpool. These are the National steamer Egypt, the Guion steamer Abyssinia, the Allan steamer Peruvian. Each vessel has now accommodation specially fitted up for about 1,000 troops, with their officers and a number of horses. In consequence of the change of Government, there is naturally some speculation as to what will eventually become of these steamers.

A meeting of the Mansion House Committee of the fund for providing a national memorial to General Gordon was held on July 1 under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. The fund was reported to amount, after payment of expenses, to £18,031. The Prince of Wales moved, "That this meeting adopts the proposal of creating a Gordon Boys' Home as a national memorial to General Gordon, and that a sub-committee be appointed to draw up a scheme to amalgamate the camp idea, which has approved itself to the minds of so many members of the committee of the National Memorial (Mansion House Fund), with that of training for civil life." The resolution was seconded by Sir Robert Carden, M.P., and carried unanimously. On the motion of His Royal Highness, it was further resolved that the following gentlemen be nominated as a sub-committee to draw up the scheme—namely, Lord Napier of Magdala, Mr. Walter, M. P., Mr. Sutherland, M.P., General Sir Dighton Probyn, General Sir John Cowell, Admiral Sir E. Inglefield, and Sir Henry Gordon. The committee then adjourned. A meeting of the sub-committee was subsequently held, under the presidency of Lord Napier of Magdala, when they arrived unanimously at the following resolutions, in which Lieutenant-General Higginson, C. B., on the part of the Gordon Boys' Camp Committee, concurred—namely, that the Memorial Institution shall be called the Gordon Boys' Home; that it shall train boys of the age of fourteen, and between fourteen and eighteen, for military or civil life, according to their capabilities and inclinations; that the training shall comprise elementary education and instruction in trades and industrial pursuits; and that discipline on military principles be maintained. The committee recommend the commencement of the Gordon Boys' Home on a small scale for the accommodation of about fifty boys, and that preliminary inquiries be made for acquiring a piece of land suitable for the purpose.

The death is announced of Captain Henry Amelius Beauclerk Coventry, well known on the turf as a gentleman rider.

Captain Hamilton, of the Gordon Highlanders, on arrival at Ootacamund from Egypt, will resume his duties as aide-de-camp to General Sir Frederick Roberts, Commander-in-Chief of Madras.

The Russian newspapers having stated that Mr. Dalgleish has been obliged by the Chinese to quit Yarkand, the *Standard* thinks that it may be as well to state that this report has no further foundation than that Mr. Dalgleish has left Yarkand in connection with his own private mercantile affairs.

A few months ago a New York correspondent announced the murder of Mr. Preller, an Englishman, in an hotel in St. Louis, under peculiarly brutal circumstances. The supposed murderer, a Dr. Maxwell, succeeded in escaping from the United States, and is now held under an extradition warrant at Auckland, New Zealand. The last mail to New Zealand took out much additional evidence of Maxwell's guilt, as there seems to be some technical difficulty in the way of a surrender to the American authorities. The evidence consisted of a complete account of the clothes worn by the murdered man, with samples of the cloth and buttons furnished by his London tailors, together with a full description of all the trinkets, rings, books, and music in his possession. This was sworn to before an English notary by Mr. E. Preller, brother of the murdered man.

Official reports from Ems continue to describe the health of the German Emperor as excellent, but private advices do not entirely confirm this statement, although there is not the slightest cause for apprehension. Since his recent severe illness His Majesty suffers from weakness, particularly in the legs, which prevents him from moving about freely without assistance. His condition appears to improve, but very slowly. Contrary to his habits in former years, he does not take his daily morning promenade after drinking the waters in the Kurhouse Arcades, but still continues to take the waters in his rooms, and then drives out in an open carriage. Another indication of His Majesty's precarious health is the fact that no invitations have yet been issued to the Royal table as formerly, nor has His Majesty yet attended the evening performances at the Kurhouse Theatre, as he retires to bed early.

The Federal Council at Berlin have approved the contract between the Empire and the North German Lloyd Steam-ship Companies, whereby the latter agrees for fifteen years to run lines of mail-steamers from Germany to Eastern Asia and Australia. One of these lines is from the port of Bremerhaven to China. The vessels will touch first at a Dutch or Belgian port, which it is probable will be Flushing, and proceed thence *viâ* Port Said, Suez, Aden, Colombo, and Singapore, to Hongkong and Shanghai. Connected with this main line there will be a supplementary service from Hongkong to Yokohama, Hiogo, and Corea, and thence back by Nagasaki to Hongkong. The line to Australia will start also from Bremerhaven, and touching at a Dutch or Belgian port will proceed *viâ* Port Said, Suez, Aden, and the Chagos Islands to Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney. The main lines have to make thirteen voyages a year in both directions between Germany and Eastern Asia and Germany and Australia; while the Mediterranean lines will make twenty-six passages in each direction between Trieste and Alexandria. It is stipulated that the steamers on these lines are all to be built in German ship-yards, of German iron and other materials. They are to use only German coals, and are to be manned only by German sailors. In case of war and mobilisation of the Navy the Chancellor reserves the right of purchasing the steamers or hiring them for Imperial purposes, and they may only be sold to a foreign Power with the consent of the Chanceller. The service must commence within twelve months of the signature of the contract, under a penalty of four hundred marks a day for every day they are later. The annual subsidy from the Imperial Treasury amounts to four million four hundred thousand marks, or two hundred and twenty thousand pounds sterling.

MILITARY NEWS.

A committee, consisting of Major-General Sir H. Macpherson as president, with Colonels Hunt and Low as members, was recently appointed to report on marching equipments. The recommendations of the committee have been accepted by the Government of India.

The committee which has been sitting for over twelve months on the case of Royal Engineer officers in India has completed its labours, and a service paper states that the report on the subject will shortly be published. "No doubt it seemed hard on the Royal Engineers to perform long service in India, without the advantages which such service brought to those employed in the Indian branch of the Engineers under old John Company. It was to remedy this grievance that the committee has been sitting, and it is now an open secret that an important change in the service of Royal Engineers in India will be made towards counting extra to pension. Possibly this may be on the scale of two years' Indian service equivalent to three years to pension—a condition which would meet the justice of the case and satisfy the claims of a meritorious and long-suffering body of officers. If this be a true forecast of the situation, the regulation should be made retrospective to be of any practical value."

It is understood that when the 6th Dragoons leave Bechuanaland they will return to Natal, and the 13th Hussars will proceed to England.

Mr. W. H. Smith's business capacities (says the *World*) were sadly wanted in Pall Mall, where confusion prevails. Between Lord Hartington and half-a-dozen changes of policy Mr. W. H. Smith has so much work cut out for him at the War Office that his chances of a holiday this year are very remote.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, July 19.—The barometer has changed a little and irregularly. The readings are highest in Ceylon and lowest in the Punjab, with relatively low readings in Bengal. The winds are westerly in the Peninsula, easterly in Bengal and the North-West Provinces. The weather is rather cloudy, except in Madras, but the rainfall of the past day has apparently been slight and partial. Rain to-day:—Mirzapore, 1 inch, and some amounts of ½ inch. Previously:—Gauhati, 3 inches; Nowgong, 1 inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Byculla.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered.	18 71	19 55	18 93	23 59
July 19, Sunday	0 32	.....	.....	.....
,, 20, Monday.....	.....	1 38	1 30	0 66
Total.....	19 3	19 93	19 23	24 25
Corresponding date last year	31 41	37 76	36 11	35 82

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Surat, Captain C. R. Edwards, will sail to-day Marseilles with the European mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr and Mrs Edmund Sealy and 2 children	Mr and Mrs W Merivale and infant
Mrs Keen, infant and ayah	Col J N Crealock
Dr J S Brooke	Mr James Whitehead
Mr J T Hardy	Major Purdy

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr J T Murray	Mr A G Hobart Hampd o p
Mr E L Saunders	Col R Home
Mr Francis	Mr H Hamey
Mr J Tweedie	Mr J Nicholson
Mr J A Gammie	Mr H R Greaves
Mr J A Macdonald	Miss Florence Brady
Mr W S Wakefield	Mr Manrazordacto
Capt E Lewis	Mr A Morse
Mr J Blandford	Mr J Kelleher
Mrs Mathews	Mr A Christie
Col Fitz Hugh, C B	

FOR VENICE.

Capt G K Scott Moncrieff	Mr Kirby

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr J F K Hewitt	Mr E Greaves
Mr J C Shepherd	Mr J Rawson
Mr H W Myhill	Capt H E Baker
Mr J P Fernandez	Mr C Hrowa
Mr M McHutchin	Mr and Mrs F L Dibblee
Dr J O Henderson	

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s. s. Indus, Captain W. E. Breeze, sailing on 28th July.

FOR LONDON.

The Hon Sir W Comer Petheram	Mr and Mrs J B Thomson, child and ayah
Mrs Walter Colvin	Mr J L Barlow
Mr Charles H Hill	Mr Charles H Croudall

FOR BRINDISI.

Lieut Ch N M T Horsford	Mrs J McKee
Mr Thomas Wood	Mr W T Guthrie
Hon Justice Straight and Mrs Straight	Mr A L Thomson

By the s. s. Assam, Captain S. F. Cole, sailing on 4th August.

FOR VENICE.

Mr Henry Fortey	Mr G A C Laule

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr R G Hardy	Capt Allan Russell
Mr William Duff Bruce	

By the s. s. Rome, Captain G. F. Cates, sailing on 11th August.

FOR LONDON.

Col A Pullan	Mr Eduljee Shapurjee
Mr and Mrs E A Dewys and child	Mr Holloway
	Miss Holloway

FOR BRINDISI.

Hon J R Naylor	General H Hope Crealock
Mr G B Reid	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, maidan, 5-30 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo-bunder at 6 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Khedive (s), from London; Pevril (s), Cardiff; Wingate (s), Middlesborough; Booldana (s), Calcutta; and Kerbella, London.

Vessel sailed.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Satara (s), for Persian Gulf.

Music at the Apollo-bunder.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo-bunder this evening at 6 p.m. (Weather permitting.)

Operatic Selection		Il Trovatore	Verdi.
Selection		On Irish Airs	Hartmann.
Valse		Doctrinen	Strauss.
Grand Selection		Princess Ida	A Sullivan.
Valse		Sympathie Tone	Gungl.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Fairs.—The annual Ashadi Eskadi Hindoo fair will be held to-morrow at Walkeshwar. The annual Ittooba fair will also be held to-morrow at Matoonga.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Atrato and China entered, and the s. s. Europa left, the dock on Sunday; the s. s. Kerbella entered, and the s. s. King Arthur left, it yesterday.

The Supposed Loss of a Prao.—The prao No. 3603, laden with iron, which was reported lost, has been found lying off Sewree Fort, with her cargo and crew all safe. The vessel is said to have drifted down with a strong wind and tide.

Polo.—The game this afternoon is as follows:—Black and yellow—Mr. Gray, Mr. Ker, Mr. King, Mr. Prevost, and Mr. Savile—*vs.* White—Mr. Arthur, Mr. Barton, Mr. Preston, Mr. Russell, and Mr. Wallace. Play to begin at 5-30 p.m. (weather permitting).

Noted Gamblers.—Waljee Musajee and nine other noted gamblers were yesterday charged, at the instance of Inspector Morar Rao, of the Detective Branch, before Mr. P. Ryan, with gaming in a common gaming-house at Null Bazaar on Saturday night. They admitted the charge, and were fined in sums varying from fifty to ten rupees.

The Bombay S. P. C. A.—Report of cases prosecuted by the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, during the week ending 18th instant:—Horses—lame 1, sores on body 1, sore pasterns 1, sent to Pinjrapole 2; bullocks—lame 5, sore neck 8, emaciated 3, sores on body 2, cruelly beaten 1, overloaded 7, goading 1: total number of cases 32.

Disorderly Behaviour.—Before Mr. Shewshankar Govindram, third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Saunders yesterday charged James Kennedy, late second officer and carpenter of the barque Copeland Isle, with being drunk and disorderly. It appears that Kennedy while drunk struck a ramoosee doing duty at the Sailors' Home, and intruded into the superintendent's quarters. As he did not appear to be right in his head, his worship sent him to the police surgeon for examination. Dr. Potter was of opinion that Kennedy is only in a bad state of health. Mr. Shewshankar ordered his admission into the European General Hospital.

Robbery at Marine-lines.—Major Creagh, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, residing in a bungalow at Marine-lines, has reported to the police that on Sunday, about midnight, his house was entered by a thief. The occupants were awakened by the light of a lamp, and when the place was searched a pair of slippers, such as are usually worn by Goanese, was found in the bath-room, the thief having taken instead a pair of patent-leather shoes. It was also discovered that the whole of the gold lace had been removed from the complainant's Staff uniform, which was kept in a tin box, the key of which had been in charge of a Goanese dressing-boy named A. S. Britto, who was discharged service about a week ago. The value of the lace is estimated at four or five hundred rupees.

Proposed Revival of the Ratepayers' Association.—At the invitation of Messrs. Bala Mangesh Wagle, Tookaram Tatia, and N. M. Wadia, about half a dozen native gentlemen met yesterday evening to consider the desirability of revivifying the Ratepayers' Association, which was in existence some years ago. Mr. Wagle made a few remarks justifying the necessity of the Association, to watch the interests of the city and to exercise a wholesome influence over the conduct of municipal affairs. He said that the means adopted for the disposal of the sewage were not all that could be desired from a sanitary point of view; that the water-supply given for domestic purposes was not quite sufficient, and that there was no good system of exercising an efficient control over the finances of the Municipality. The ratepayers had, further, a duty to perform by seeing that those alone should be elected to the Corporation who could take an active interest as members in matters municipal. For these reasons, Mr. Wagle moved that steps should be taken to form the Association. The motion was carried unanimously, and a committee was formed to carry out the object of the meeting.

THE LATE MR. DADABHOY PESTONJEE WADIA.

We regret to record the death, on Sunday night, of one of the Parsee patriarchs of a past generation, Mr. Dadabhoy Pestonjee Wadia. Until the year 1850 the deceased gentleman was recognised as one of the richest Parsees of Bombay, and one of the largest merchants, a contemporary and a rival of the first Parsee Baronet in commerce and in public life. The saying has almost passed into a proverb amongst his co-religionists that Mr. Dadabhoy was the owner of landed property covering one-half the island of Bombay. Though this is an exaggeration, it is a recognised fact that the deceased was a very large landholder, his possessions extending over nearly one-half of the district of Mazagon. Mr. Dadabhoy, with his late brother Mr. Muncherjee, succeeded to a princely fortune left by their maternal grandfather and adoptive father, Mr. Pestonjee Bomanjee Wadia. With the resources at his disposal, Mr. Dadabhoy soon raised himself to an eminent position in the native community, and was much respected among the European residents of the time. He was one of the leaders of native society, and took an active part in all movements of a public character. He traded largely in produce, chiefly cotton, and in imported goods, and was a broker to the late Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, of the English firms of the time, namely, Messrs. Campbell, Miller, and Co., Messrs. Syers, Livingston, and Co., and Messrs. Fergusson, Turner, and Co. He traded jointly with his brother under the names of D. and M. Pestonjee. The brothers built in 1830 the fire-temple at Oodwarra, the oldest fire-temple in India; and during the days of their prosperity spent about half-a-lakh of rupees in building in different places fire-temples and rest-houses for travellers. Mr. Dadabhoy's hospitality was largely partaken of by Europeans and natives alike at his country residence, the Lall Baug, Parel. His Fort residence for many years was the premises now owned and occupied by Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. Owing to reverses of fortune Mr. Dadabhoy's firm stopped payment on the 30th December, 1850, since which year he retired into privacy and led a solitary life for the space of thirty-five years. He had been ailing for the last two months from fever and general debility, and died at 9 o'clock on Sunday night at his residence in Khetwady at the good old age of 83 years, leaving behind him four sons and a daughter. His body was brought to his ancestral house in the Fort, whence the funeral procession started yesterday afternoon for the Towers of Silence. It was very numerously attended by Parsees of all classes.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—JULY 20.

(Before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge.)

ACTION ON A REDRAFT.

PILLY AND CO. *vs.* DOONGERSEY GOPJI.

Mr. Munsooklall M. Munshi, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiffs; the defendant did not put in an appearance. In this suit the plaintiffs sought to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 1,348-4-9, being the balance due in respect of the loss on a consignment of bales of wool and cotton shipped by the defendant through the plaintiffs' firm. His honour gave an *ex-parte* decree for the plaintiffs.

ATTACHMENT ON WAGES.

PUNNUMLALL TANKER AND ANOTHER *vs.* A. F. GOODALL.

The first plaintiff appeared in person. The plaintiffs on the 10th March and 17th April last had obtained two decrees against the defendant from the Small Causes Court at Madras for Rs. 48-8-0 and Rs. 113-3-0 for money lent and advanced to the defendant. The defendant, a proof-reader in the office of the *Times of India*, on a salary of Rs. 100 per month, failed to satisfy the decrees, which were then transmitted to this court for execution. On the 2nd inst. the execution plaintiffs obtained two prohibitory orders against the pay clerk of the *Times of India* office, calling upon him to show cause why he should not pay to the plaintiffs the money in his hands belonging to the defendant, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the amount of the decree; and the defendant was restrained from receiving a certain debt alleged now to be due by him from his employers. Mr. A. C. Monteiro, a clerk of the *Times of India* office, appeared to show cause. He said the defendant was employed as a day-labourer, and as such he was paid daily for the work he performed. He produced an abstract of the pay sheet for the last month, showing that the defendant was in receipt of Rs. 100 per month, which sum he had already drawn; and that there was only Rs. 6-10 in the hands of his employers, due to the defendant for overtime or extra work. The defendant bore out this statement. His honour held that as there was nothing due to defendant by his employers in respect of his salary, the two prohibitory orders must be discharged.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 3RD JULY.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Khedive, Captain A. Loggin, arrived in Bombay harbour at 8 o'clock yesterday morning with the overland mails of the 3rd July. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr J M Vinall	Lieut G Hudson
Mr C J Bond	Lieut J Barry
Mr A H Macaulay	Lieut D Stewart
Mr Twiss	Lieut A R Ditmas
Mr Sepp	Lieut W J Vincent
Mr W Thorburn	Lieut J French
Mr Ingham	Lieut F Elliott
Mr Hannerman	Lieut W Nelson
Mr D Lowie	Lieut W Mercer
Mr Williams	Lieut H Gibbon
Mr Jones	Lieut A Faulkner
Mr Walton	Lieut F M O'Brien
Mr Gilchrist	Mr and Mrs Keene.
Major Newington	

FROM VENICE.

Mr Kidd	Mr Brittain.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr S W Sweet	Capt T C Bland
Mr H F Frost	Lieut Melville
Mr C A Smith	Mr Wood
Mr Jas Hope	Mr Wilcox.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 26TH JUNE TO 3RD JULY, INCLUSIVE.)

The remains of the late Duke of Albany were removed on Tuesday from the Royal vault to the Albert Memorial Chapel at Windsor. The Queen with most of the members of the Royal family were present at a special service on the occasion.

A State Ball was given on Friday by Her Majesty's command at Buckingham Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince and Princess Christian were present, and many hundred distinguished persons were invited.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were present on Monday at the Guildhall on the occasion of the presentation of the freedom of the City of London to their eldest son, Prince Albert Victor Edward, and were subsequently present at a banquet, to which about 800 guests were invited.

Prince Albert Victor of Wales arrived in Sheffield on Tuesday, and had a most hearty reception. He formally opened an Industrial Exhibition in that town on the following day.

The House of Lords held a formal meeting on Friday, when the Lord Chancellor (Sir H. Giffard) was sworn in as a peer under the title of Baron Halsbury.

The first Cabinet Council under the new Administration was held on Friday, when all the Ministers except Mr. Stanhope were present. Another Council was held on Wednesday from which Lord Carnarvon and the Lord Chancellor of Ireland were absent.

It is understood that Mr. S. Morley, M.P., has declined the peerage which was offered to him, and that Mr. C. P. Villiers, M.P., also declined a similar honour. Mr. R. N. Philips, M.P., declined a proffered baronetcy.

In addition to the honours conferred at the instance of Mr. Gladstone, it is announced that Mr. Errington, M.P., and Mr. Lowthian Bell will receive baronetcies. Baronetcies have also been offered to and accepted by Mr. Jardine, M.P., and Mr. T. Brocklebank. Mr. Watts, R.A., has declined the proffered distinction.

The dignity of Queen's Counsel has been conferred on Mr. Channell, Mr. Moulton, and eight other gentlemen of the Bar.

Most of the members of the new Administration who were also members of the House of Commons have been re-elected without opposition. At Launceston Mr. Webster, Q. C., Attorney-General, was returned by 43, and at Eye Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, defeated his opponent by 137 votes.

Mr. Moore-Stevens has been elected, without opposition, M.P. for North Devon in place of Sir S. Northcote, now a peer.

Mr. D. Plunket, Chief Commissioner of Works, was re-elected on Tuesday as M.P. for the University of Dublin, and Mr. Holmes, Q. C., Attorney-General for Ireland, was elected as successor to Mr. Gibson, now Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

The judicial members of the House of Lords, sitting as a Committee of Privileges, yesterday decided against the claim of the infant son of Lady Aylesford to succeed to the peerage of her late husband.

A memorial statue of the late Lord F. Cavendish was formally unveiled at Barrow on Tuesday by Earl Spencer, who passed a warm eulogium on the private worth and the public career of the murdered Chief Secretary for Ireland.

The Hon. Augustus Liddell, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, died on Saturday last.

Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, formerly M. P. for Horsham and afterwards Governor of Bombay, died on Sunday.

Sir G. Scott Douglas, formerly M.P. for Roxburghshire, died suddenly on Friday.

The annual Canterbury Diocesan Conference was opened on Tuesday at Lambeth Palace under the presidency of the Archbishop, and was continued on the following day.

A torpedo unexpectedly exploded on board the Valiant in Lough Swilly and seven men were injured, two of them it is feared fatally.

The cricket match between Oxford University and Marylebone Club ended on Friday in a victory for the latter by two wickets. Derbyshire defeated Hants by an innings and 243 runs. On Saturday a match between North and South was decided in favour of the former by eight wickets; Lancashire defeated Cheshire by an innings and 113 runs; and Essex beat Norfolk by 10 wickets. The match between Cambridge and Oxford Universities ended in favour of the former by seven wickets. Surrey beat Sussex by an innings and 221 runs. The match between Yorkshire and Notts was drawn unfinished.

The Earl and Countess of Carnarvon and Sir W. Hart Dyke, Chief Secretary, arrived in Dublin on Monday, and were sworn in on the following day.

Obituary.—Col. N. D. Barton, Ben. Bet.; Col. J. C. Haslock, Ben. Ret.; Capt. G. Davis, Mad. Ret.; Col. A. A. Davidson, Mad. Ret.; Sir S. D. Scott, Bart.; Sir G. H. S. Douglas, Bart.; the Right Hon. Sir W. R. Seymour Vesty-Fitzgerald, G.C.S.I.; the Hon. Sir A. Liddell, K.C.B.; the Rev. Sir H. J. Gunning, Bart.; General Jas. Conolly, C.B.; Marchioness de Rothwell.

The German Press almost unanimously regard the new Ministry in London with satisfaction, but some apprehensions are expressed on account of the strong anti-Russian sentiments of the Premier and Lord R. Churchill.

The Russian semi-official paper, the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, publishes an eulogistic article on Mr. Gladstone, and it also expresses a belief that the new British Ministry will find it necessary to continue the policy of its predecessor in respect to Eastern affairs.

Unfavourable reports have been current concerning the health of the German Emperor, but although he has been unable for a few days to take out-door exercise, his health is officially reported to be improving.

The French Chamber is proceeding rapidly with the Budget. The Commercial Treaty with Holland has been approved.

A violent thunderstorm burst over Paris on Sunday night. A similar storm raged at Berlin and in Austria.

In addition to the difference with France on the subject of the renewal of the Commercial Treaty, Roumania is

...save.—The earl died in January, 1865, at Big ... in the county of Howard in the State of ... in the United States. The claimant, the ... Charles Wigtwick Finch, the younger brother ... the late earl, then put forward the present claim ... stating in question on the ground that the ... child Guy Bertrand to which the Countess of Aylesford had given birth in Paris in November, 1869, was illegitimate, although born in wedlock, as being the issue of her adulterous intercourse with the Marquis of Blandford. The Countess of Aylesford, in her case on behalf of her son Guy Bertrand, sets forth that during the whole or the greater part of the months of January, February, March, and April, 1869, while the late earl was residing at Chapel-place, Oxford-street, she herself was residing in Portegal-street, South Audley-street, London, thereby suggesting that there had been opportunity of access between herself and her husband sufficient to support the inference that the child in question was legitimate.

Mr. Charles Russell, Q.C., in opening the case on behalf of the claimant, said that he had the honour to appear with his learned friends on behalf of the Hon. Charles Wigitwick Finch, on his claim to the titles and dignities of Earl of Aylesford and Baron Guernsey, as being the next in succession to those titles on the death in January of this year of his brother, the late Earl of Aylesford without leaving male issue. A petition had been presented by Edith, Countess of Aylesford, alleging that a son was born of the marriage between herself and the late earl, and he fully admitted that inasmuch as that son had been born during wedlock the burden lay upon those who denied the legitimacy of that child to establish its illegitimacy. He believed, however, that he should be able to satisfy their lordships that although the child had undoubtedly been born during the subsistence of the marriage between the late earl and the present Countess of Aylesford, it was not in fact the child of that marriage. The facts of the case were these. The Barony of Guernsey was originally created in the second year of the reign of Queen Anne, and in the reign of George I., the then Baron Guernsey was by letters patent raised to the dignity of Earl of Aylesford, the succession being limited to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten. The titles and dignities descended from father to son until the death of the seventh earl in January of the present year. He should have to lay before their lordships the story of the late earl's married life from the time of his marriage to the date of his death. The late earl, then Lord Guernsey, married, in January, 1861, Edith, the daughter of Mr. Thomas Williams, of Craig-y-Don, Anglesea, and his father dying two days afterwards, on the 10th of January, he became the seventh Earl of Aylesford, and as such took his seat in their Lordships' House. On the 25th of July, 1872, the first child of the marriage was born, that child being a daughter, who was named Hilda Joanna Gwendoline. The second, and, as the claimant contended, the only other child of the marriage, was born in July, 1875, and was also a daughter, who was named Alexandra Louisa Maria. Down to the autumn of 1875 the late earl and his wife lived together as man and wife. But in the autumn of that year the late earl accompanied the Prince of Wales to India on the occasion of his Royal Highness's visit to that country. The late earl left his wife behind him in England, and on his going abroad she went to reside with her two daughters at Packington-hall, the seat of the Aylesford family. It would be found that during her residence at that place the Marquis of Blandford visited the hall, not in an ordinary way, but surreptitiously. He was living at the time in the neighbourhood, and it would appear that in some way he had obtained possession of a private key, by which he was able to gain access to a portion of Packington-hall, which was not frequently used by the family, and thence to other parts of the house. It would be shown that Lord Blandford had obtained possession of this private key with the knowledge and sanction of Lady Aylesford, with whom he passed many nights. The fact came to the knowledge of the servants, who spoke to Lady Aylesford on the subject. So matters went on from the autumn of 1875 until the beginning of 1876, when Lady Aylesford eloped with Lord Blandford from Packington-hall, and never afterwards returned to her home. At that date she wrote certain letters to the Dowager Lady Aylesford, which he should tender in evidence at a later stage of the case, in which she communicated to her ladyship the fact of her elopement and gave her reasons for it. He should tender those letters in evidence, not for the purpose of proving the illegitimacy of the child, but as showing the course of conduct of Lady Aylesford, and as explaining the motives of her actions. Lord Aylesford returned from India in March, 1876, and it would be proved that in 1876 and 1877 Lady Aylesford had at various times cohabited with Lord Blandford in London, Wales, and Paris. There was not even a suggestion in the case of Lady Aylesford that she and her husband had ever even met after his return from India down to the time of his death this year. He should be prepared, if necessary, to lay before their lordships a great body of evidence to show that Lady Aylesford and her husband had never met after the lady eloped from Packington-hall. The next date of importance was the 22nd of May, 1877, when a deed of separation was executed between the parties, in which Lord Aylesford agreed to allow his wife £500 per annum, and in which both agreed that they would take no steps to compel the other to return to cohabitation. This deed did not contain the usual *dumcasta* clause. In the following year Lord Aylesford instituted a divorce suit for the purpose of obtaining a decree for the dissolution of his marriage with his wife, on the ground of her adultery with Lord Blandford, and the result of the proceedings was that the jury found that Countess of Aylesford had committed adultery with Lord Blandford, that there had been collusion for the purpose of obtaining a divorce between Lord Aylesford and the Marquis of Blandford, and, that the Earl of Aylesford had himself committed adultery. The consequence was that in July, 1878, Lord Aylesford's petition was dismissed. It was no part of the claimant's case that there had not been opportunity for access between Lord Aylesford and his wife before the time that the child was born, but his case was that in point of fact the whole circumstances of the case showed that there had been no such access. In March, 1880, Lady Aylesford presented a petition to the Court of Chancery, in which she prayed to be permitted to have access to her children, but in consequence of her declining to give an assurance that all cohabitation between herself and Lord Blandford had ceased, the petition was dismissed. The dates between December, 1880, and April, 1881, were important, because the child whose legitimacy was in dispute was born in November of the latter year. It would be shown that Lord Aylesford passed the greater part of that time in Packington, and the rest of it at different places in London, and his friends and his servants would prove that during that period he never saw his wife. On the other hand it would be shown that during all that time Lord Blandford was constantly visiting Lady Aylesford at her residence in Portugal-street. In July, 1881, Lady Aylesford, being then five months gone in pregnancy, took up her residence in Paris with Lord Blandford, where they cohabited together as man and wife under the name of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer. On the 10th of September of the same year Lord Blandford wrote to Dr. Herbert, a well known physician in Paris, to request him to attend Lady Aylesford in her confinement. For some reason Dr. Herbert had not thought fit to show that letter to the claimant's advisers, but the fact would be easily proved. On the 4th of October, 1881, a female child was born of Lady Aylesford, and it would be shown that Dr. Herbert, in compliance with the French law, had registered that child under the names of Guy Bertrand, as *fils de père et mère non dénommés*. Subsequently a Mrs. Britten was employed to take charge of the child, and the arrangements for her payment were made by Lord Blandford. Lady Aylesford afterwards returned to England without the child, and took up her residence at a place called the Chalet, Farnham Royal, in Berkshire. In May, 1882, Lord Blandford took steps for making a permanent provision for the child, and he entered into a bond for securing an annuity of £300 to Lady Aylesford, and a payment to her of the sum of £10,000 on his becoming the Duke of Marlborough. By a subsequent deed of appointment Lady Aylesford conveyed the said sum of £10,000 to trustees upon trust to apply the annual interest for the maintenance and education of her son, Guy Bertrand, until he should attain 21 years of age, when the capital sum was to be paid over to him absolutely. On the 29th of June, 1883, the child, being then one year and seven months old, was brought to England and was baptized in the church of St. Mary-le-Strand in London, as Guy Bertrand, the son of Hensage and Edith Finch, of Farnham Royal, and his title being given as Earl of Aylesford. The next document to which he should have to refer was the will of Lord Aylesford, in which he left all his residuary property to his two daughters, and appointed his mother their guardian. He also appointed John Cole Stogdon guardian of any other child or children he might have.

The Earl of Selborne remarked that it had been held that these words only included legitimate children. In his opinion the law upon the point was a very hard one.

Mr. Charles Russell, Q. C., went on to observe that the evidence of the whole would show that the attitude which Lord Aylesford had always assumed towards this child was to refuse to recognize it as his, and to repudiate it; while, as a matter of fact, he never saw it. Lord Aylesford had further made a statutory declaration with regard to it. With regard to the petition of Lady Aylesford it did not state that there had been any communication between Lord Aylesford and his wife after he went to India, and it merely suggested that there might have been opportunities for access while they were both residing in London in the early part of 1881.

The following evidence was then given in support of the claimant's case.

The Dowager Countess of Aylesford, who was accommodated with a seat in the body of the House, said that she was the mother of the late Earl of Aylesford. She recollected his going to India in 1875. Lady Aylesford then went to reside at Packington-hall. Her children continued to reside there, but Lady Aylesford left. She received a telegram from her son. It was to this effect:—"Send for the children, and keep them till my return. A great misfortune has happened. I am writing by the mail." She wrote to Lady Aylesford and received a reply from her.

The following letters written by the present Countess of Aylesford to the witness were then put in and read.

"Friday night.

"Dear Lady Aylesford,—By the time this letter reaches you I shall have left my home for ever. Guernsey knows of this, which will account for his telegram to you. I do not attempt to say a word in self-defence, but you can imagine I must have suffered much before I could take such a step, how much it would be impossible to tell you, but it is the only reparation I can make to Guernsey, and he will now have the opportunity of getting rid of one whom he has long ceased to care for. You do not know and you never can know how hard I have tried to win his love, and without success, and I cannot live uncared for. I do not ask you to think kindly of me, I know you could not do it, but for God's sake be kind to the children and do not teach them to hate their wretched mother, and let them think I am dead, it will be best. I heard from Minna the other day, but never answered her letter; she will now know why. You have always been most kind to me, and it is the last word I shall ever say to you. Do not be offended if I thank you for all your kindness and tell you how very wretched it makes me to think that I should have brought such sorrow and disgrace upon you all; and oh, Lady Aylesford, if it is possible, try and forgive me as you hope for forgiveness. I know that Guernsey does not care for me, therefore, I do not think he will feel my loss, and perhaps may be glad to be free, but what it costs me to leave my children I cannot tell you and I cannot bear to think. That they will be well cared for I know, as you will be a mother to them, but, my God, I shall never see them again, it is like being dead yet alive. I could not give orders about the children, therefore know nothing, so please to give the necessary orders yourself. I have left the diamonds with James, and as regards the things belonging to me I have written to him to send them, and they will be forwarded to me. I wrote to Madge to come to me to-day, and I have told her all, as I have told you. She has just returned to town and I am left alone completely broken hearted. I bring this letter to town myself. I would have seen you, but feel that perhaps you would rather not see me. God bless you, dear Lady Aylesford, and for the last time farewell, and try not to think too hardly of Edith."

"Dearest Lady Aylesford,—I must write to you for the last time to thank you, oh! to thank you so so much for your goodness to me. I have not deserved it from you, and I have not been a good daughter-in-law to you, and you have beloved to me like an angel upon earth. My own mother could not have been more generous and kind than you have been, and as long as this poor wretched child lives she never never will forget the love you have shown me, notwithstanding all she has done. I know how sorry you are for me, and how little I deserve it, and, my God! if it had been possible for me to give him up I would have done it, if it had only been for the angelic way you have behaved to me. But, darling Lady Aylesford, I cannot tell you how awfully I love him; it is the only excuse I am able to give you. Say good-bye to the Colonel for me. I think he liked me, and will be so sorry for me. I could not see him myself—good-byes are so dreadful when it is parting for ever. Dearest Minna, forgive her as for me for the disgrace I have brought on her; she knows now why I could not answer her letters. I am going to Wales to-morrow, as Blandford cannot break his word, and it would only make matters worse. Lord Randolph is very sensible, and knows better than I do what should be done. I send you the dressing-case and enclose the key, the handlooking-glass James has it, and it was broken, and I gave it to him to have it mended. I should like darling Hilda to have the dressing-case, as I have asked Guernsey in my letter to have Hilda's picture done some day. I think he will not deny me; that you will not I know if he should refuse. I shall not send my letters to Jersey until my return. My letter to Guernsey I will send you before I leave. I do not feel able to write it to-night, and now I must write you my last good-bye, and to my dying day shall I bless you for your great goodness to me, and pray to God to bless and watch myself for not having been a better daughter-in-law to you I cannot tell you. May God keep and bless you will always be the fervent prayer of her who has no longer any right to call you her mother-in-law, and if some day Guernsey should marry again, may she whom he chooses prove a better daughter-in-law than I have been. Good-bye! Good-bye to you all.—Edith.

"I have put in the box with the diamonds the lockets that Guernsey gave me, and I should like them to be divided between the two children, for I feel I cannot take them away, and if anybody has a right to them it should be my children. I have kept one or two things that he gave me, but I cannot part with quite all, and I do not think he would wish me to do so; if he should I will return everything. I enclose you the key of the diamonds, and of a small box in which are the keys of mine for the children. I have given it to James with their names written outside. List of lockets to be given to the children in box with diamonds:—

"(1.) Diamond and cat's-eye locket and earrings to match

"(2.) Gold locket with black and white pearls and diamonds, with earrings and brooch to match.

"(3.) Gold locket with emerald, diamonds, and pearls.

"(4.) Small locket with diamonds and pearls.

"(5.) Ditto with sapphire and diamonds.

"(6.) Oval locket with sapphire and diamond horseshoe. The two lockets in cases are those given to Alexandra at the christening. James has the gold mug that Minna gave to her.

"I do hope and beg for Guernsey's sake that you will say nothing about this just at present, and if you take the children please do not let the servants at Packington know for what reason, but let them think they are going to you for a change, as since I have arrived in London I have thought it best not to tell them just at present that I have left for good. My sisters and friends think I am right to do it up, and I believe have telegraphed to Guernsey to alter his decision, and I am bound by a solemn promise not to leave till his answer arrives, and therefore shall remain quietly in London until it does arrive.

"I do not tell you my address, as I feel it could only be painful for us to meet, and I do not suppose for a moment you would wish to see me, but I think you will understand my reasons for not wishing it to be known just at present."

"3, Mortar-crescent, Exmouth, Wednesday, 17.

"Dear Lady Aylesford,—I must write and ask you if you can in any way use your influence with Guernsey to stop him from fighting the Queen's Proctor. He will not listen to me, and it would be so dreadful to have the whole thing made so public as a defended suit will entail. I do not know for certain who it was who instructed the Queen's Proctor, but have heard from several people that it is Mrs. Dilar's mother-in-law. But if the Proctor has a strong case against him, the first being collusion, which alone is enough to stop him getting his divorce, but I hear that he is determined nevertheless to fight him. I cannot say how sorry I am that he should do so, it will be so dreadful having a case of that sort in the papers. I never dreamt for one moment that if the Queen's Proctor intervened that he would fight the case. If he had any chance of gaining it I could perhaps write with his trouble; but from what I am told he cannot. Can no one do anything to stop him? I am so sorry, too, dear Lady Aylesford, for your sake, as it will be most disagreeable for you, and for me it will be dreadful for I—must drive me from England. I could not remain of course with a case of that sort going on. You will say perhaps that it is my own fault, and so it is of course; but it does not make it less hard for all that. And I would have done anything to have prevented a defended suit if I ever had dreamt that there would have been one, for, as I told you, I should never have defended it. I hope my children are well, and that Alexandra is less frettish than she was. Oh, dear Lady Aylesford, I am so sorry for all the trouble I have caused you, for if nothing will stop Guernsey, it will, indeed, be dreadful. Perhaps if you went to him and Minna also and implore him for all your sakes to withdraw, it might stop him; there is no time to be lost, as the Queen's Proctor has delivered his pleas, so that it may come on any day.—Yours affectionately, Edith."

Examination continued.—She had taken charge of the children, who had afterwards been sent to Lord Dartmouth's house. The children came to her about a fortnight after she had received the telegram from the late earl. At one time their mother sought to have access to them, and wrote the following letters to her on the subject:—

"Monday, 24-79, 11, Portugal-street, W.

"Dear Lady Aylesford,—I must say that I think your letter most unfeeling. There can be no sort of reason why I should not be permitted to see my children, or in fact, as I am advised, no legal reason why they should not be with me. You must bear in mind that I am not divorced from Aylesford, and that the terms of my separation did not preclude my having the custody of the children; and my solicitors tell me the Court of Chancery would not only order that I should at all times have access to them, but that they should for limited periods reside with me. I cannot agree with you that it is desirable they should not know their mother during their childhood; on the contrary, far better that they should know me when they are too young to know any harm than that they should grow up to learn the truth and not even know their mother by sight. Of course it will be very disagreeable for me to have recourse to law; but if you still refuse to send them to see me, I have no alternative but to do so.—I remain, yours truly, E. Aylesford."

"Brookfield, Colabrook, Bucks.

"Dear Lady Aylesford,—I have not heard for some time of my children, and I have not wished to trouble you by writing. But I write now to say that Seton Montgomerie saw Guernsey a short time ago, and asked him from me if he would not let me have my children, and his answer was that I was quite welcome, for all he cared, and that I had better ask you for them; that being the case of course, you will not object to let me have them, for I have taken a small place near Windsor, and it is so lonely and wretched having nothing belonging to me to care for that it will be a great thing for me to have them as companions, and, of course, I should always send them to see you whenever you wished. If you did not like to part with both of them at once if you would send me one at first, perhaps it would be best, and, if so, I should prefer to have the youngest. I know that you will not like parting with them, but I am sure you must feel that whatever the mother's faults may have been she is the right person to have them, and as the father, does not care for them they will at least have a mother who will care for them.—Yours sincerely, Edith."

"Oak-cottage, Windsor, Thursday.

"Dear Lady Aylesford,—You have always been very kind to me notwithstanding all the troubles I have caused you, so I do not think that you will refuse me when I say I should very much like to see you, for I have two or three things I should like to ask you. Lord Blandford and I have parted, or I would not dare ask you this favour. If you will grant my request and say when it would suit you best to see me I will be there. I need not tell you how utterly miserable and wretched I am, but it is not to bore you with my sorrows that I ask to see you, but as I am going to live quite away, I should like very much to see you once before I go.—Yours affectionately, Edith."

"40, Avenue d'Aulies, Tuesday.

"Dear Lady Aylesford,—Thank you very much for the photograph. I am so glad to hear that Hilda is getting on so nicely. I am sure she is a sharp child and will learn quickly. It is strange that Alex's eyes should have become brown, as they were such a bright blue when she was born, and I fancied she was more like her father than Hilda. Does Guernsey care for his children, and does he often go to see them? Because although we are parted I should like to feel that he is fond of them and does not hate them because they are mine. With very best wishes to you all for the new year.—Believe me, yours affectionately, Edith."

"11, Portugal-street, W., Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1879.

"Dear Lady Aylesford,—I write to beg that you will be so good as to send my children one day to see me. It is some years since I have seen them, and I shall be glad to see how they are getting on. It is true that in the first instance I said it was perhaps best, under the circumstances, that they should not know me, but matters have changed since those times, and as I am living quite alone and independently, I shall be glad to see them again. Will you kindly let me know when it will be convenient for you to send them.—I remain, yours truly, E. Aylesford."

Examination continued.—The present Lady Aylesford presented a petition to the Court of Chancery praying that she might have the custody of her children, but in the result the children were left in the care of the witness. She saw Lady Aylesford in 1884, when she made certain statements to her.

Mr. Clarke, Q. C., objected to the witness repeating those statements, which had relation to the legitimacy of the child.

The Earl of Selborne thought that the conduct of Lady Aylesford might legitimately be inquired into.

Mr. Clarke, Q.C., submitted that there was a distinction between conduct and statements.

The evidence was admitted.

Examination continued.—Lady Aylesford stated to her that when she had called the child Lord Guernsey, and that she would never have brought the child from Paris; but, as all the world knew the fact, she thought that she might as well have the pleasure of having him with her. As far as the witness knew, Lady Aylesford had never seen or spoken to her husband since she left her home in 1876.

James James said he had been house steward in the Aylesford family for 20 years. During Lord Aylesford's absence in India Lord Blandford had visited Lady Aylesford at Packington-hall. He had never seen Lord Blandford at the hall at night, but he had heard him in the room over his own. He had heard a man's footstep there. He had never known Lord and Lady Aylesford to communicate with each other after his lordship's return from India. During the greater portion of the latter part of 1880 and the early months of 1881 the late earl was confined to his chair. During that time Lady Aylesford did not come to the hall.

Sarah Gillett said that she had been upper housemaid at Packington-hall in the latter part of 1875. There was then on the ground floor a suite of rooms which were unused. She had the only key of the rooms. In consequence of hearing footsteps in the rooms at night she and the other servants had kept watch, and one morning, at 5 o'clock, she saw Lady Aylesford letting Lord Blandford out of the house. At another time she had seen Lord Blandford and Lady Aylesford walking upstairs together. That was about 10 or 11 o'clock at night. She had told Lady Aylesford of the fact, and she said, "What nonsense." Shortly after Lady Aylesford left Packington-hall and never returned.

The deed of separation between the late Earl and the Countess of Aylesford and Lord Blandford's bond for £10,000 were put in.

Evidence was given to show that Lord Blandford and Lady Aylesford had lived together as man and wife in Paris in 1881 under the name of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer.

The proceedings in the divorce suit instituted by the late earl against his wife were put in, and they showed that the jury had found that the countess had committed adultery with the Marquis of Blandford.

Evidence was given to show that during the early part of the year 1881 the late Lord Aylesford had occasionally visited London and had not had communication with Lady Aylesford.

The case was continued on Thursday, and evidence was given of the birth of the infant known as Guy Bertrand in Paris and of its subsequent residence in Paris and London.

At the conclusion of the plaintiff's case, Mr. Davey, Q.C., on behalf of the Countess of Aylesford, said he did not feel he would be justified in opposing the claim of the plaintiff.

The Lord Chancellor, after reciting the chief points that had been adduced in evidence, invited their lordships to declare that the claimant, Charles Wightwick Finch, had made out his claim to the caridom of Aylesford.

Lords Blackburn and Bramwell having expressed their concurrence in that decision.

A resolution to that effect was ordered to be reported to the House.

MORE STORIES ABOUT THE SACK OF KHARTOUM.

THE *Times* publishes the statements of two Egyptian non-commissioned officers, belonging to the garrison of Khartoum, respecting the fall of that city, which have been sent to it from Cairo for publication:—

Statement by Sergeant Ibrahim el Kadi, who had been in the Soudan three years, and who formed part of the garrison of Khartoum under Hassan Bey el Bahnassawy.

All the troops in Khartoum were distributed along the fortifications and ceased not to fight against the enemy day and night.

The food of the troops consisted principally of biscuit. As other kinds of provisions failed on account of the siege, gum was eaten and the pith of the date trees. The officers' horses were eaten, and a soldier was thought clever if he could get hold of a piece of meat.

When the soldiers of the Mahdi knew there were no provisions in Khartoum they attacked the town at dawn, having crossed from Omdurman during the night. They killed freely and pillaged the good of the merchants. At the end of three days the town was subdued, and their excesses ceased. Many sick, were killed, but the women were saved alive.

About fifty soldiers, who had not been killed, including the sergeant who relates this, were brought before the Mahdi, and said they would join his house. The Mahdi ordered them to be stripped naked and let go.

The soldiers of the Mahdi killed Gordon Pasha the first day they arrived in Khartoum. They called on him and my children and myself, and he refused, and was killed with a blow of the sword after he had killed ten of those who attacked him.

Ibrahim Bey Fawzig, Hassan Bey el Bahnassawy, and the doctor Abdoo Effendi are still alive.

The Mahdi is a man of about forty-five, with an affable countenance. He wears a robe of dark-coloured cotton and sandals. His private and influence with his army are very great.

The narrator and some other soldiers escaped and walked to Berber, begging for food on the way. Berber was in ruins, and governed by the Emir Mahomed el Kheir, who had two steamers. The sergeant continued his journey on foot as far as Assouan whence he was sent to Cairo.

Cairo, June 6, 1885.

Statement by Sergeant Ahmed Mahomed Saleh, who washattached to the troops who garrisoned the palace of Gordon Pasha.

Khartoum was in a critical state for want of food for some time before it was captured. An ardeb of maize cost 1,000 dollars, an oke of lentils 30 francs, an oke of rice 10 francs.

The Mahdi ordered Wallad el Neghourry, with 25,000 men, to fill up the ditch of the fortification and make the ground level. This was done with the knowledge and connivance of several of Gordon's officers, such as Farag Pasha, Ahmed Bey Aly Gallad, and Hassan Bey el Bahnassawy.

After the ditch had been levelled, during the night the rebels rushed in at dawn and killed every one they met. They attacked the palace of Gordon Pasha and killed him after he had killed two of them. They cut off his head, and sent it to the Mahdi. The massacre was continued, and the soldiers of the Mahdi pillaged everything.

When the steamers with the English soldiers arrived at Khartoum the army of the Mahdi kept up a heavy fire upon them, and made them go back.

The coming of the steamers was made known beforehand to the rebels by the Arabs, who told them daily of all that happened to the north.

The fortifications of Khartoum were very strong and the garrison about 18,000 men. Without treachery the enemy could never have got in.

Once masters of the town the rebels killed the greater part of the soldiers. Farag Pasha and Ahmed Bey Aly Gallab were also killed, but Hassain Bey el Bahnassawy was sent to the Mahdi.

The women were sold as slaves, the most beautiful being kept for the Mahdi himself.

All that happens in Egypt is made known to the rebels by letters which are sent from Egypt.

The sergeant heard that the Emir Nur Angara had been sent by the Mahdi with 25,000 men to Kordofan against those who have rebelled against him, and another Emir, Waled el Negoum, with 15,000 men, has been ordered to Dongola, but had not started.

It was said that 20,000 people were killed in Khartoum, many of whom remained unburied.

Slatin Bey was a prisoner with the Mahdi and kept in chains. There were about fifteen other Europeans with the Mahdi at Odurman who were dervises.

The sergeant remained for two months with Hussein Parna Khalifa, after which he escaped to Egypt, and arrived at Assouan on the 27th of April.

He had heard it said that the English soldiers had killed in all about 25,000.

Cairo, June 6, 1885.

THE TRIAL OF MADAME CORNET'S MURDERER.

THE assize court of the Seine was crowded with people for the trial of the man-servant Marchandon, who murdered Madame Cornet in April last. Just as at the trial of Madame Clovis-Hughes, it was impossible to find a seat in the large hall of the court after the commencement of the proceedings. The principal places were occupied by well-dressed ladies, and even by high State officials, senators, and deputies, while the general public were as thick as bees, notwithstanding the heat of the weather. Outside the court, and within the precincts of the Palais de Justice, groups of well-dressed persons who had arrived too late besieged the officials in vain for admission to the trial. To prevent overcrowding in the hall, outside the Assize Court wooden palings had been erected, and were guarded by a strong force of policemen and Municipal Guards. The woman Jeanne Blin, Marchandon's mistress, on arriving at the Palais, was surrounded as though she had been some celebrated heroine. While proceeding to the entrance reserved for witnesses, she was followed by a curious crowd, with difficulty kept back by the police; and as she passed by the persons who were awaiting their turn for admission to the court, many of them forfeited their places in the *queue* for the purpose of seeing her more closely. Before the prisoner was brought in people were discussing the murder and the forthcoming trial with the gusto peculiar to Parisians on sensational occasions, and the witnesses (especially M. Cornet, the husband of the murdered lady) were scanned with the closest attention. On looking around the vast hall, filled to overflowing, and gazing on the excited faces of the expectant multitude, a correspondent says one could scarcely repress the idea that the whole affair had been specially arranged for popular delectation and amusement. Before the President's seat were placed, as usual, the *pièces de conviction*, including table-knives, razors, revolvers, jewels, a pair of braces, a cane, and the remnants of a dress coat, supposed to belong to the prisoner. The President was M. Cammartin, who entered the court at half-past eleven, accompanied by the Advocate-General, M. Bernard. The prisoner was defended by Maitre Danet.

The sound of voices instantly ceased as the president took his seat, but a subdued murmur ran through the crowded hall as Marchandon appeared before the judge and jury. The prisoner presented that unctuous and obsequious appearance common to persons of his class, and made a feint of concealing emotion by applying a white handkerchief to his face. He is about twenty-two years of age, and was cleanly shaven. When questioned by the president he replied in monosyllables, accompanied by sobs, but his endeavours to attract sympathy met with no response from the people in court. Despite his recent letter from Mazas Prison and his expressed contrition for his crime, everybody had come to regard Marchandon as a cool and calculating villain, a conclusion which was amply borne out this afternoon by the testimony of M. Cornet.

The voluminous indictment set forth that Madame Cornet had been found murdered in her bed-room on April 16 last, her throat being cut ferociously from ear to ear; that the terrible deed had been evidently done by a strong and violent hand, the murderer having come behind the victim and either held her by the hair or compressed her head on his breast, and that the prisoner Marchandon had confessed that he had committed the same murder for purposes of plunder. Marchandon's life was then traced by the President, and corroborated by the usual series of questions addressed to the prisoner. In 1883 the prisoner was a servant in the employment of the Comte de Chasseval, and had committed a robbery there while no member of the family, except the Countess, was at home. Before the robbery he had cut the electric wire in the apartment in order to prevent the Countess from calling for help should she awake. On that occasion he made away with a sum of nearly £200. In order to impose upon the woman Blin, his paramour, Marchandon had shown her a large sepulchral monument in the Montparnasse Cemetery, under which, he said, the members of his family were buried. This episode caused considerable laughter in court. The President then, passing over the minor robberies committed by Marchandon, came to the question of the knife with which the deed was done, Marchandon had asserted throughout that he had caught up a table-knife lying by it in order to cut Madame Cornet's throat, while the surgeons who examined the dead body the victim stated that a special knife had been used. This fact, coupled with the discovery of a pair of braces near the dead body, was regarded by the accusation as proof of premeditation. The murderer asserted to-day that he had wiped from the table-knife the traces of blood and put it back in its place.

M. Victor Cornet, the husband of the murdered lady, was the first witness examined. He is about fifty-six years old, and permanently resides in Pondicherry, where he has a large mercantile establishment. M. Cornet was positive that Marchandon was determined to murder Madame Cornet, should she awake while he was plundering her apartment. According to her custom she had locked herself in before retiring to bed, without, however, bolting the door, which would prevent her cook from entering in the morning. Marchandon had taken a large quantity of jewellery, some of which had belonged to the late Mdlle. Cornet, and amongst his plunder were two bracelets worth nearly £100. Asked as to his opinion about the braces which were found near the dead body, M. Cornet said they were probably in the murderer's pockets, and he threw them away in order to make room for the jewels. A great sensation was caused by M. Cornet's statement that the wire of the alarum placed by Madame Cornet's bedside had been cut by pincers. This had not come out, by some means or other in the preliminary examination of the witness, and was seized by the prosecution as further proof of premeditation. Marchandon, on being questioned by the president, replied that he had removed the wire with his hand. M. Cornet maintained that it had been carefully cut with pincers, probably during the day preceding the murder. The court here rose, and, on the resumption of the trial, Dr. de Lacharrière, in whose service the prisoner's brother had once been, was examined. Marchandon had plundered the doctor's office one evening during the absence of the family. The Princess Poniatowska was also examined as to her negotiations at a servants' registry office relative to Marchandon's applications for entry into her house. Dr. Brouardel testified as to the mode in which the murder was committed, and maintained that the prisoner had not used a kitchen knife, but a special one. The door-porter of the house in the Rue de Seze deposed that he had heard a squealing sound on the night of the murder, but he thought it was a noise made by cats. He went up, however, to Madame Cornet's apartment, whence the sounds proceeded, and, hearing steps, concluded that the lady was walking about her room unable to sleep. The woman Jeanne Blin was called after the cook and other servants had given their evidence. Her appearance was the occasion of great excitement among the audience as she advanced elegantly dressed and perfectly self-possessed to her appointed place. She is about twenty-five years of age, and stated that she was a "rentiere." She was introduced to Marchandon, in 1883, and had lived with him up to the time of the murder. He had during that time made her many valuable presents. She persisted in asserting that she had always regarded Marchandon as a man of fashion, although he polished his own boots and spoke ungrammatical French. After the examination of this witness a scene occurred. The murderer's mother, a decent poor woman, presented herself before the tribunal and asked leave to be heard. She was allowed to speak, but was unable to make herself heard distinctly, owing to her sobs. She asked pardon for her miserable son, but before she concluded her petition the court adjourned. Next day Marchandon was found guilty. For once an absolute verdict was obtained, the jury ignoring the "extenuating circumstances," submitted to their consideration. The deliberation of the jury did not last more than three-quarters of an hour, and the president, immediately upon the delivery of the verdict, pronounced sentence of death. Marchandon fainted away as the last words of his condemnation fell on his ear, and had to be carried out of court. There are now nineteen murderers under sentence of death in France, six of whom have been convicted in Paris, and are at the prison of the Roquette.

TRIAL OF LUCILLA DUDLEY.

THE trial of Mrs. Dudley, for shooting O'Donovan Rossa in New York recently, concluded on June 30 having commenced on the previous day. When Rossa appeared in the witness-box, the accused began a constant fire of insulting remarks whichrshe continued during his entire examination. When he said his name was Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, she asked, "Where did you get the Rossa?" When he said his business was that of a journalist, she exclaimed, "Dynamiter." She frequently called him a liar, and said he got his money out of poor servant girls for himself and swindled them. When he gave an account of the shooting, she exclaimed to the jury, "You'd better get away from that man. He's only perjuring himself. There's no telling what will happen if he keeps on lying. Won't somebody please throw him out of the window?" When Rossa said he could not remember the number of shots she fired she said, "No; I believe you. You were too frightened. You forget to tell, Jeremiah, that you cried out. 'For God's sake don't kill me.'" Subsequently she called him a "murderer." "cur," and "coward." She said if he had his deserts he would be hanged and that he was careful to keep 3,000 miles between him and England, where they would make short work of him. As Rossa retired she shouted "God save the Queen, and down with the dynamiters!" Extracts from Rossa's paper were read by Mrs. Dudley's counsel on Rossa's cross-examination, in which the destruction of London was described in most incendiary language. The witness admitted placing copies of the paper with such articles in Mrs. Dudley's hands, which extracts being read, Mrs. Dudley showed great excitement, finally exclaiming "You coward! You showed me the white feather when a dose of your own medicine was administered to you." After the testimony of the policeman who arrested Mrs. Dudley and the surgeon who attended Rossa, the case for the prosecution closed. The counsel for the defence produced a mass of documentary evidence, shewing Mrs. Dudley to be of unsound mind. There were many letters and certificates from English physicians and institutions, describing her as a chronic victim of epileptic fits and suicidal mania. Oral testimony was offered to the same effect by her associates in America and by eminent American experts in insanity who have been studying her case. Mrs. Dudley interrupted the proceedings, saying to the judge, "Whether I was irrational or not when I shot Rossa, I am perfectly sane now, and wish to testify in my own behalf. If the case goes to the jury now they will form an entirely erroneous impression of my motives." It was finally agreed to let her give evidence. She was sworn, and in a quiet voice said: "Gentlemen of the jury,—I may or may not be insane. I wish you to decide my case by acquitting me either on the ground that my action was justifiable or to convict me. I was in doubt whether O'Donovan Rossa, Patrick Ford, or Mezeroff was the most responsible. I read O'Donovan Rossa's and Ford's papers, and went to see O'Donovan Rossa." After describing the interview substantially as already given many times, she continued: "He was a murderer. He had shewn himself to be one. I believed him then and now consider him a liar. If I am homicidal, it is queer I never shot any one before. I have carried a loaded pistol since I was 16. I gave O'Donovan Rossa as fair a trial as any prisoner ever had in your court. I shot him, and am willing to abide by the consequences. I don't think that even in this land of liberty a man like him should be allowed to go about advising indiscriminate murder." The jury retired, and after deliberating for five minutes returned a verdict of not guilty on the plea of insanity. The council for the prosecution proposed that she should be taken to some insane asylum in the State. Mrs. Dudley's counsel objected, saying he would propose that she should be removed to some such asylum in her native land. The court said it would listen to arguments on the motion at a future date.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

THE Civil Service Commissioners, in their report for the year 1884, say that for the Civil Service of India there was one competition only, and there were 185 candidates for 38 vacancies, nearly five for every vacancy. Seven examinations having been held since the limits of the Indian Civil Service were fixed at 17 to 19 instead of 17 to 21, a basis of facts has been obtained for a comparison between these and the seven preceding examinations, with the view of ascertaining what has been the effect of the change with regard to the ages, race, and educational antecedents of the candidates. The proportion of candidates has varied little; in the former period there were 1,282 for 222 appointments, in the latter 1,112 for 220. England has raised her number of successful candidates from 93 in the former to 105 in the latter period. Scotland from 27 to 31, while Ireland has sunk from 23 to 10. Europeans from India have also fallen off from 35 to 47, and natives from four to three. Natives from other countries do not vary in number, being 18 in each period. It is curious that in the earlier seven years 26 natives from India competed, and in the latter only ten, of whom five were in the single year 1884, a fact which may imply a tendency towards increase in the future. No distinction in social position of candidates is found between the two periods. As might be expected a far larger proportion of successful candidates have come direct from the public schools, with any other special training, since the change in age. This will be illustrated by the fact that 17 of the 222 came from those schools in the former period and 80 of the 220 in the latter. On the other hand, a great decrease is shown in the number who come from the Universities. It is stated, however, that a number of successful candidates pass their two years' probation in the Universities, where in some cases special provision is made for their benefit.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, July 3.)

WAR OFFICE, June 30, 1885.

The Queen has been pleased to give orders for the following promotion in, and appointments to, the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath:—

To be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said Most Honble Order, viz:—

The Right Hon'ble Viscount Eversley, P C, and The Right Hon'ble Viscount Sherbrooke, P C.

To be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honble Order, viz:—A K Stephenson, Esq, CB, Solicitor to the Treasury.

To be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Hon'ble Order, viz:—

E W Hamilton, Esq, of the Office of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, T Gray, Esq, one of the Asst Secretaries of the Board of Trade, and R H Hobart, Esq, of the War Office.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Sierra Estrella, 1,435 tons, Captain P. Murdock, sails to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE steam-ship Taif, 878 tons, Captain H. Schumacker, sails to-day for Aden

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Rs. a.	Rs. a.	BORDEAUX.—RED.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
34 8	36 4	Château Lafite { After }	36 0	38 0
34 8	36 4	Château Mouton { Dinner }	36 0	38 0
28 12	30 12	Château Rauzan { Wines }	30 0	32 0
25 12	27 12	Château Palmer { }	27 0	29 0
23 0	25 0	Château Larose { Dinner }	24 0	26 0
21 4	23 4	St. Julien { Wines }	22 0	24 0
17 4	19 4	Cantenac	18 0	20 0
16 0	18 0	St. Estephe, a favourite { Breakfast }	16 8	18 8
14 0	16 0	Medoc Bordeaux bottled { Wines. }	14 8	16 8
10 0	12 0	Medoc, Bombay bottled	10 8	12 8
		BORDEAUX.—WHITE.		
25 0	27 0	Haut Sauterne, delicate flavour	26 0	28 0
19 0	21 0	Barsac, very choice	20 0	22 0
15 8	17 8	Graves, delicious breakfast Wine	16 0	18 0
		BURGUNDY.—RED.		
33 0	35 0	Chambertin, the élite of Burgundies	34 8	36 8
26 12	28 12	Nuits, from the celebrated Côte	28 0	30 0
28 12	29 12	Corton, high class wine	28 0	30 0
22 8	24 8	Volnay, strongly recommended	22 8	25 8
19 4	21 4	Beaune, soft delicate flavour	20 0	22 0
19 4	21 4	Macon, a genuine Beaujolais	20 0	22 0
		BURGUNDY.—WHITE.		
26 12	28 12	Chablis La Moutonne, superior	28 0	30 0
18 0	20 0	Chablis, light, pleasant wine	19 0	21 0
		CHAMPAGNE.		
56 0	59 0	Wachter and Co.'s "Royal Charter"	59 0	62 0
55 0	...	Moet and Chandon's Extra Superior	58 0	...
49 8	...	Moet and Chandon's White Dry Sillery	52 0	...
50 0	...	Cutler Palmer's "Excelsior" '80 Vintage	52 0	...
...	33 0	Finest Dry Sparkling, per hamper of 24 half-pints	...	34 8
54 0	...	Perinet and Fils "Cuvee-Reservee"	56 0	...
60 0	...	Perrier and Jouet, cuvée reservee (Finest Extra, Extra Dry)	62 0	...
56 0	57 0	Heidsieck's dry Monopole	58 0	61 0
32 12	35 12	Carte Blanche (Sibadey's), dry	34 0	37 0
25 8	28 8	Saumur, Finest Sparkling	26 8	29 8
		PORT.		
37 4	...	Old Crusted (many years in bottle)	39 0	...
26 4	28 4	Invalid's gold capsule	27 8	29 8
26 4	...	Invalid's Rich gold ,,	27 8	...
23 0	24 0	Dessert Wine black ,,	24 0	26 0
19 4	21 4	A good full Wine red ,,	20 0	22 0
15 4	16 4	Spanish Port green ,,	16 0	18 0
23 0	...	Sacramental Wine, St. Martin's Malaga	24 0	...
32 8	34 8	Do. Tinta Francisca	34 0	36 0

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☞ The GUIDE for July has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of traveller is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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Bombay to Bhosawal, Hosungabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosungabad to Bhosawal and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
Raj Nandgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
Bombay to Narel, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednuggar, Munmad, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Raichore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Beypore.
Southern Mahratta Railways.
Beypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur and Munmad to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownagar, Aboo-Road, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Ajmere, Aboo-Road, Bhownuggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwalior, and Delhi.
Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Azimgunge, Rajmahal, Monghyr, and Luckeserai.
Luckeserai, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allighur, and Moradabad.
Moradabad, Allyghur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
Semaria Ghat to Somastipore, Mozufferpore, and Durbunga and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
Bengal Central Railway.
Bengal and North-Eastern Railway.
Calcutta to Nawabgunj Parbutipur, Rungpore, Siliguri, and Darjeeling.
Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kunia, Mogulhat, and Dhubri and *vice versa*.
Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
H. H. the Nizam's Railway.
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
B. B. & Central India Railway.
Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
Indus Valley, Khandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
Madras Railway.
Mysore State Railway
South Indian Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway
Patna and Gya State Railway.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
Nulhati State Railway.
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.
Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Australia and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste
Trieste to London.
Alexandria to Cyprus.
Rates of Passage Money.
Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
Rates of Passage Money.
Archor Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Campagine Nationale De Navigation.—
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire and Bussorah and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca and Singapore and *vice versa*.
Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
Rates of Passage Money.
Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa*.
The River Steam Navigation Co.—
From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debrooghur.
Rates of Passage Money.
The India General Steam Navigation Co.—
Calcutta to Assam.
Calcutta to Cachar.
Rates of Passage Money.
Calcutta to Cattack (*via* Chandbally).
Rates of Passage Money.
Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Revilguni and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
Routes from Ahmedabad.
Do. from Ahmednuggur (Deccan).
Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
Do. from Arrungabad to Ahmednuggur.
Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer
Do. from Assaerghur.
Do. from Baroda.
Do. from Belgaum.
Do. from Bhooj.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dapoolee.
Do. from Degas.
Do. from Dharwar.
Do. from Gogha.
Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals
Routes from Kolhapoor.
Do. from Neemuch.
Do. from Poona.
Do. in Kattyawar.
Do. from Sattara.
Do. from Secund erabad to Hingolee *via* Nandair, Degaigon, and Jeelapeth.
Do. from Secunderabad to Masulipatam *via* Beejoara.
Do. from Surat.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Punjab Vaa Dak.
Dak-bearer Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—
From Saharunpore to Behra, Mussoori, and Landour.
To Nainí Tal and Almorah.
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB—
Ambala to Kalka, Duga hai, Kasauli, and Simla.
Jullundhar Cantonments.
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Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahou (through) Kulu Valley.
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CERTIFICATES.

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Yours faithfully,
Lahore, 19th April, 1882. H. C. MITTER.

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You have my full liberty to make use of this in any way you like. Yours truly,
Dated 19th April, 1882. FELIX BARTHOLEMY.
Lahore, 22nd April, 1882.

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HIRJEEBHOY EDULJEE SETNA.
Jubbulpore, 23rd April, 1882.

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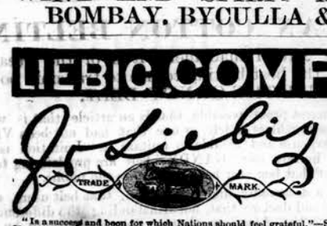

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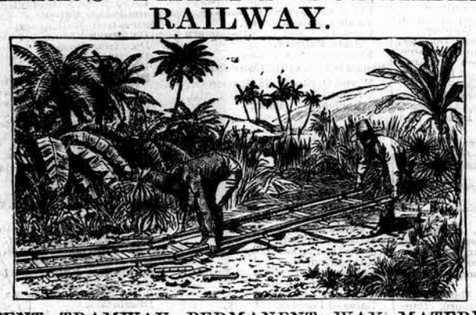

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.